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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WORLD.

To pass from youth, and mingle with the world,
Those scenes of confidence, where ev'ry thought
Might undisguis'd be told, and never bear
The critic's censure, or the stoic's scorn.
The heart that center'd in its innocence,
And felt delight from ev'ry hope that rose,
Is like the rich and op'ning flowers of spring,
That bloom with sweetness, but can never bear
The glowing ardour of a summer's day:
And all those hopes that cherish'd fancy wove
With such fine texture, oh! how soon they fade,
Before the apathy the world assumes—
"The speaking eye" with animation glows,
And heightens beauty with its ev'ry glance;
Its silent eloquence reveals how much
The mind's reflected in its magic power.
No disappointed hopes its lustre dims:
The tear of sorrow, like the ev'ning dew,
Has never wore a furrow in the cheek,
Or check'd the smile that rose upon the lip,
When all was peace within. But when the world
Unblushing drew aside its treach'rous veil,
And all its glaring features were display'd,
Of sordid av'rice, and unbounded pride,
That frowns on humble merit, looking down
With mark'd contempt on all—all but the few,
Whom the cold pageantry of wealth surround.
Those virtues that should elevate the soul,
And raise it to communion with its God,
Wear but the shade of twilight's lengthened gloom;
An empty shadow that is lost in night—
The inexperienced youth looks sadly on,
And shudders as he sees—until the heart
Sear'd by example, loses its refin'd
And virtuous principles—then mingles
In the crowd, thoughtless and inconstant,
Lost in the maze of folly, or of crime—
But should the heart, firm in its purity,
Resist the vain allurements of the world,
And pass thro' life without reproach, and feel
The innate bliss that innocence bestows,
Then 'tis only life is worth a care,
'Tis peace on earth, and happiness in heav'n.

CORDELIA.

THE MOTHER'S FAREWELL.

"Hark! my boy, 'tis the college bell,
But before we part take a fond farewell;
I must hasten back to thy native plain,
And months will roll ere we meet again;
Ah! all uncertain beneath the sun,
I ne'er may meet thee, my cherish'd one;
Thy youth may fall by the stroke of death,
Or her God remand thy mother's breath:
Yet 'tis sweet to trust through each dubious night,
That 'the judge of the earth will do all things right.'"

"Farewell, dear, dear mother!"

"But oh! if the smile of approving Heaven,
To our future lives on earth be given,
I will come again from the green retreat,
Where thy father train'd thy infant feet,
Where he led thee up to the vine-clad bowers,
And deck'd thy head with the wild wood flowers;
Or loos'd the rock from the steep hill side,
And when it plung'd in the foaming tide,
Would sigh to think that thy childish mirth
Was to near of kin to the joys of earth."

"I remember it well, mother!"

"I will come again, my darling child,
From that lovely home so sweet and wild;
From that scene deep-chequer'd with bliss and woe,
Where my heart was drain'd—but be it so!
Its wounds are heal'd, for e'en while they bled,
Was balm more blessed than Gilead's shed;
The storm is past—and high and far
O'er it reigns sparkles the 'morning star,'
Oh! the God of the widow and fatherless,
Is strong to succour, and prompt to bless!"

"Oh yes, oh yes, Mother!"

"Sob not so deeply, my orphan son,
When a few more anxious months are gone,
We shall meet again not soon to part;
I will take thee again to my arms and heart,
One hands shall clasp thy sister's hand,
And beside you taking my patient stand,
With a love which can time and change defy,
Will I watch your steps with untiring eye;
Oh! might we at length reach the home of bliss,
Will thou pray, my love, for grace like this?"

"I will, I will, mother!"

"Now God preserve thee, my trembling child,
From each vain pursuit, and each folly wild;
Thy mind with Learning's rich tide imbue,
Thy heart to His righteous sway subdue;
'If sinners entice thee,' or pride, or wrath,
Oh! think on thy father's bed of death;
Of his warning words that to thee were given,
Of his prayers for thee to the God of Heaven,
Of his faltering speech—his tearful eye—
His pale raised hand, and last shivering sigh!"

"Say farewell, or my heart will break mother!"

CORNELIA.

AN ATTEMPT AT IMITATION.

BY P. B.

The rose it was placed on Emma's chaste breast,
And its leaves in the morning look'd fair;
But the rose cannot bloom in a bosom distrest,
Nor be cherish'd by sorrow and care.

For the tears that fell from Emma's fair eyes,
Soon stole the sad breast of its gem;
The rose it soon withered, and now lowly lies,
With its beauties all torn from its stem.

Then ne'er let the rose a sad bosom adorn,
Or where sorrow is ripening to bloom,
For misfortune may dwell in the fairest form,
And darken its path to the tomb.

And Emma will wither and fade like the rose,
For death like fair Cupid is blind,
And gaze when she reaches life's darkening close,
The distress she has left far behind.

But not like the rose will Emma depart,
As there on the cold earth it lies;
Ah, no! for the virtue that glows in her heart,
Will ripen its bloom in the skies.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

If there is a qualification in which a female ought to excel, it is a thorough and practical acquaintance with the arts and duties of domestic life. She may be ignorant of other branches of human knowledge, and deficient in more refined attainments with comparative impunity, but embellishments cannot supply her deficiency in these. These constitute her peculiar and appropriate employment, and so far from being beneath her regard, they adorn and beautify the most distinguished of their sex.

The sentiment may not exactly accord with the opinions of the present age, but it is one that ought to be inscribed on the heart of every female, that industry and economy are her true glory. There is no apology for a slothful woman. A slothful woman is more fit for a domestic drudge, or the slave of an eastern despot, than for the elevated station which freedom, civilization and Christianity have assigned her. A woman who is occupied in little else than receiving the courtesies of the other sex, having every want supplied by obsequious attendants, if she does not become torpid by inaction, is almost always the victim of that morbid sensibility, which, while it can weep over the ideal scenes of a novel or tragedy, has no interest in the affecting realities of human life, and passes through the world without communicating happiness, or acquiring responsibility.

Few appreciate the obligations, care and labours of an industrious female; and few, I fear, are sensible of the perpetual self denial which she is called to exercise in the performances of her laborious and reiterated duties. Her eye must be every where in her own proper sphere; her authority every where in her own retired dominion; her hand on every spring in all the departments of domestic labour; and cheerfulness and care constitute the prominent excellences of her character. A female that has been induced to believe that she was made for nothing but to be beloved and admired, and who is never pleased but by alternations of idleness and dissipation, has never learned to estimate her true worth and excellence, and is a stranger to the high destination of a woman.

Religion in woman, as in man, is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory, and this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God, and the love of Jesus Christ control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation, of the Gospel, become interwoven with personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct; and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious than pious men. How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendours of external accomplishment, and all the delicious joys of giddy dissipation? How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness which earth can neither give nor take away.

From Buckminster's Sermons.

MOTHERS.

If any thing in life deserves to be considered as at once the exquisite bliss and pre-eminent duty of a mother, it is this—to watch the dawning disposition and capacity of a favourite child; to discover the earliest buds of thought; to feed with useful truths the inquisitiveness of a young and curious mind; to direct the eye, yet unsullied with the waters of contrition, to a bounteous benefactor; to lift the little hands, yet unfashioned with vice, in prayer to their Father who is in Heaven. But so it is. The child, as soon as it is released from the bondage of the nurse, and needs no longer a careful eye to look after its steps and guard it from external injury, is too often surrendered to instructors, some of whom are employed to polish the surface of the character, and regulate the motions of the limbs, others to furnish the memory, and accomplish the imagination, while religion gets admission as she can, sometimes in aid of authority, and sometimes in a Saturday's task, or a Sunday's peculiarity, but how rarely as a sentiment. Their little hearts are made to flutter with vanity, encouraged to pant with emulation, persuaded to contract with parsimony, allowed to glow with revenge, or reduced to absolute numbness, by worldliness and cares, before they have ever felt a sentiment of devotion, or beat with a pulsation of sorrow for an offence, or gratitude for a benefit, in the presence of God. Believe me mothers, you have no right to expect that the sense of religion will be infused by the labours of others.

When parents have ceased to be teachers, religion has ceased to be taught.

ADVICE TO A BRIDE.

"Hope not for perfect happiness," said madame de Maintenon to the princes of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the duke of Burgundy; "there is no such thing on earth, and though there were, it would not be found at the court. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of ill-humour with patient mildness. Be obliging without putting great value on your favours. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well founded; it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behaviour."

EXTRACT.

When we reflect on the condition of women and their relation to society, we cannot help perceiving the immense influence they possess and exert in all civilized nations. "Men make laws, but women make manners," has long since become an adage; and if it is true that laws are ineffectual, where the manners and custom of a people are opposed to them, we shall see the high value we should set on female education.

MISCELLANY.

THE TRAVELLER BELZONI.

A medallion, of elaborate workmanship, has been executed at Padua, to the memory of the Egyptian traveller Belzoni, who was a native of that city; and a publication, in the presence of the magistracy and chief inhabitants of the town, delivered in his praise.

"The following notices of the early life of this singular and indefatigable man, are from the *Annuaire Necrologique* (a French periodical work,) and are understood to be contributed by M. Depping:—

"John Baptist Belzoni was the son of a poor barber at Padua, and was born in the year 1778. When a boy, he worked at his father's trade, but had always a desire to see the world, and at thirteen years of age, left his home, taking his brother Anthony with him, and made his way in the direction of Rome as far as the Appennines. Arrived at this point, and being almost in a state of destitution, the alarms of Anthony, who sat upon a rock, and refused to proceed further, compelled the young traveller to return. Three years after, however, having enlisted a new companion, he started a second time, and then reached Rome in earnest.—What Belzoni did at Rome is uncertain. It has been said that he applied himself to the study of hydraulics, but we should doubt whether he ever received any instructions in that science. In the end, however, being fertile in resources, he took up the trade of a Monk for want of any better means of livelihood, and remained in that condition until the period of the revolution. Having laid aside the cowl, Belzoni then returned to Padua; but finding little prospect there, in the year 1800 he proceeded to Holland, proposing to teach the Dutch in the science of hydraulics. Apparently, however, there was some miscalculation in this arrangement; the Dutch turned out to know considerably more of hydraulics than their Italian master, and at the end of twelve months, the traveller again appeared in Italy, from whence he proceeded to England in the year 1803. By this time his colossal figure began to develope itself, and his personal strength was in proportion to his exterior appearance. He married a young English woman, and being still at a loss for a profession, he determined to profit by the curiosity which his personal power excited, and to exhibit from town to town through Great Britian his hydraulic experiments and feats of muscular strength. It was a curious spectacle to see this Colossus coming forward on the stage carrying sometimes as many as twenty men placed in different ways upon his body.

"This resource, however, did not last long.—The people got tired, and Belzoni was obliged to seek his fortune elsewhere. In 1812, he went with his wife to Portugal, and offered his services to the manager of the great theatre of San Carlos, in Lisbon. The Portugal speculation did well for a time, for a pantomime, called *Sampson*, was brought out, and Belzoni attracted immense audiences in the principal character, but at length the people here got tired too, and Belzoni went to Malta, where he offered his services as a professor of hydraulics to Ismael Gibralter, Agent of the Pacha of Egypt.—Belzoni's exhibitions as a posture master terminated at this period: but though he was engaged by the Pacha of Egypt, his first essay as a professor of hydraulics was rather unfortunate. He had been presented to the Viceroy, who employed him to construct a machine to water the gardens of Sautre, a villa which he possessed on the banks of the Nile. The work was performed, and according to Belzoni's account, successfully; but the event was unfortunate, and had nearly proved tragical.—The Viceroy took it into his head to put fifteen men, besides Belzoni's Irish servant, upon the machine when it was in motion. The result was that an accident occurred. The men were thrown from the machine. Belzoni's servant had his thigh broken, and, but for the exertion of his master's great personal strength, would have been entirely destroyed. The superstitious temper of the Turks led them to regard this event as ominous; and, that which, perhaps, went as far in finally knocking up the project—the Pacha discovered that it cost him more to water his garden with the new machine than it had done by the old system with the bullocks.

"Fortunately for Belzoni, he fell at this time into the hands of the Consul, Mr Salt, who, perceiving his capacities, employed him in those works by the performance of which he afterwards acquired so much reputation. His physical powers fitted him admirably for the execution of the new duties entrusted to him. Dressed in the Turkish garb, he ruled the Egyptian peasants with the gravity of a Cadi or an Aga, and it is said that he did not scruple to administer personal correction for any failures of duty of which they might be guilty. In his temper, however, and manners, he was mild in general and unassuming; and M. Depping describes his peaceable demeanour as rather curiously contrasted with his herculean figure and appearance. 'One day,' says M. Depping, relating his first interview with the eastern traveller, 'in the autumn of the year 1821, I saw a man of extraordinary statue enter my house. He was built like a Hercules, and his head touched the top of the door as he came in. His shoulders were broad, and his hair thick and bushy; but his countenance was mild, and there was nothing fierce or alarming in his demeanor. He carried a book under his arm, and was followed by the publisher Galignani, from which circumstance I guessed that he was an author, though certainly I had never before seen one of such dimensions. If the Patagonians were probably this fellow might be discovered among them. This Hercules, however, explained to me, with great mildness and simplicity, the object of his visit, which was to get a translation of the Egyptian travels which had just appeared in English. At the time, I knew very little of the man, even by report; but I appreciated his character as soon as I looked over his work; and I was still more astonished when I became acquainted with the details of his early life; and found the individual who had begun by walking upon stilts and playing the mountebank for bread, concluding by opening the pyramids of Egypt, and digging out from under a mountain of sand the gigantic temple of Ipsamboul."

GEN. LA FAYETTE'S LAND.

The Charleston Mercury gives a minute description of the township of land granted by Congress to Gen. La Fayette. It is six miles square, contains 23,040 acres, and it is situated near Tallahassa in Florida. The name of *La Grange Forest*, has been conferred on it by the neighboring inhabitants. The country is elevated; the township lying on the declivity of one of the last spurs from the mountains: and the surface is beautifully undulating, never mountainous, but sometimes precipitous. The scenery is varied and interesting, though rarely grand. Among the trees found in the forest, are the cedar, magnolia and live oak, and the scene is beautified by several small lakes; of different forms, the banks of which are rich, and resemble the scenes in English parks. Wild game is found on the surface, and fish and turtle beneath it. The basis of the country is a porous calcareous rock, which affords subterraneous passages through its fissures to many of the smaller and some of the larger streams, which generally flow from the lakes. The principal river flows on the surface to Tallahassa, which it partly encircles, and afterwards pours over a rock and disappears in a cavern.

In the township is found every variety of soil, distinguished in that country, as oak, hickory and hammock lands; which are favorable to the production of sugar, tobacco, black and green seed cotton, rice, corn, wheat, rye, oats and various useful roots. Oranges, olives, vines and figs have been successively cultivated; and it is supposed that many of the tropical fruits might be naturalized.—The elevation of the ground is about 200 feet above the ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico is only twenty miles distant, the trade winds keeping the air in motion.

It is reported that the proprietor intends to colonize the township with French peasants, and introduce extensively the culture of figs, grapes and olives.

LOVE OF THE SCRIPTURES.

In the British Museum there are two copies of the scriptures, which are peculiarly calculated to interest the pious visitants, from the circumstances under which they were transcribed. The elder manuscript contains, "The Old and New Testaments, in short hand, in 1686;" which were copied, during many a wakeful night, by a zealous Protestant, in the reign of James the II., who fearing that the attempts of that monarch to re-establish Popery, would terminate in the suppression of the sacred scriptures, resolved at least to secure a copy for his own use, by this ingenious method.—The other manuscript contains the whole book of Psalms, and the New Testament, except the Revelations, in 15 volumes, folio, written in characters an inch long, on black paper, manufactured on purpose, with a white ink. This perfectly unique copy was written in 1745, at the cost of a Mr. Harries, a tradesman in London, whose sight having decayed with age, so as to prevent his reading the Scriptures, though printed in the largest type, he incurred the expense of this transcription, that he might enjoy those sources of comfort, which "are more to be desired than gold, yea, than much fine gold." The religious sentiments of this venerable man may be inferred from the fact, that Dr. Owen's "Faith of God's Elect," was also copied for him, in the same style, and occupies 3 volumes.

THE BROTHERS.

At the siege of Bommel in 1599, two Spaniards, brothers, who, having been separated early in life, had never seen each other since that time, suddenly met on the field of battle. Having recognized each other, they ran and fell on each other's necks, and while in this close embrace, their heads were at once carried off by a cannon shot, the bodies falling to the ground together.

TOLERANCE OF THE TURKS.

The Turk, though the prince of bigots, is the most tolerant of professors. Provided he suffer no injury from his neighbour's creed, in property or person, he neither punishes him for his opinions, nor attempts to dragoon him out of them; and consequently Roman Catholics and Protestants, Armenians, Jews and Greeks, have all their respective temples and religions, equally protected by the sultan as the mosque of Mahomet. Proselytism is neither sought after nor encouraged; and though the prophet of Mecca may have used a sword to *establish* his religion, he seems to have handed it over to his christian brethren when once a footing was obtained, from whence Islamism could in future be upheld by gentleness and not slaughter. Proselytes in the West are often made by blood; in the East a more salutary method is pursued: the Turk lays hold of the neophyte's purse, who, finding himself thus deprived of consequence in the eyes of others, and of wealth in his own, is glad to fall into the fold of the faithful, to restore his honour and protect his property.—*Letters from the Levant.*

VIRTUES OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco is constituted and composed of the richest, strongest and most delicious, and also the most delightful ingredients. The alcohol or spirit, the oil and opium, the sugar of saccharine matter, the mucilaginous wax and gums, the acids and nitre, with several of the other volatile salts, &c. all so harmoniously combined, constitute this the richest and most delicious compound ever engendered and generated in any one plant. No wonder then that all classes of every country and clime, from the savage to the civilized part of mankind, should take delight in its use. It forms the traveller's companion, and the philosopher's aid. It is the old bachelor's antidote; the epicure's last resort, and sailor's and soldier's third daily ration. It keeps open the sentinel's eyes—and besides medical and many other good effects, it cheers the watchman in the silence of the night. Wonderful weed of American origin!!!

GENTLE HYENA.

In one of the menageries exhibiting at Brighton, England, was a striped hyena, which, to the keeper and every one around him, exhibited the usual ferocious habits which have hitherto been considered inherent in animals of this kind. Among the spectators was a young man who fearlessly approached the animal's den, whilst it was snarling and snapping most furiously, and putting his hand through the wires, patted the animal on his head. In an instant the hyena exhibited symptoms of the greatest delight, bounded about the cage in an ecstasy of joy, and rubbed himself against the young man's hand, appearing overjoyed with his caresses. It appeared that this animal had been taken, when a cub, by this young man, and brought by him to England, and sold to a keeper of a menagerie; and although seven years had elapsed since the animal and his first master had parted, yet the recollection of the gentle treatment he had received from the latter, was gratefully and instantly remembered by this generally, though now it appears erroneously, supposed *untameable animal*.

PROFANE SWEARING.

Some persons have, perhaps unconsciously at the time, contracted an odious, a criminal practice of profane swearing, which they cannot but know is disgraceful to themselves as well as offensive to Heaven, but of which they find it difficult to correct themselves. *Cryssetom* has an excellent rule to enable people to break off this censurable practice. "Every time you let slip an oath," says he, "punish thyself by missing the next meal. Such a course as this, though troublesome in the flesh, will prove profitable to the spirit, and cause quick amendment; for the tongue will need no other monitor to make it take heed of swearing another time, if it has been punished with hunger and thirst for its former transgression, and knows it shall be so punished again if it ever commit the crime hereafter."

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

When it is known that from fifty to a hundred thousand types are picked up *singly* and put in their proper places for each day's paper, it will not appear extraordinary that occasionally one or two of them will get into the wrong place, or that in making up a body containing so many small parts, errors should sometimes occur. It is a matter of surprize that the daily press especially, is as correct as it is.

WESLEY, in the early days of Methodism, to discourage pawning, and aid his poorer disciples, established a fund called the "Lending Stock," from which, on security offered, from two to five pounds might be obtained for a period of three months. Lackington the celebrated bookseller, and others who arose to great eminence in the world, commenced their mercantile career by loans derived from this fund.—*Chronicles of Wesleyan Methodism.*

CULTURE OF SILK.

As there is an unusual anxiety pervading the public mind in relation to this interesting subject, we publish the following, extracted from the New York Times. The day is not far distant when the southern section of this country will be as celebrated for the production of silk, as it is at present for the cultivation of cotton, which, with adequate protection, will be converted into fabrics of ornamented use to the total exclusion of foreign silk, and become a valuable [illegible]

From the London Magazine.

ANECDOTES OF ANIMALS.

[A translation of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom has been published which does more honour to the science of zoology among us than any thing that has lately been done for that branch of philosophy in this country. It is edited by Mr. Griffith, who, under the modest form of a mere translation, has published the text of Cuvier, with a most copious body of observation and annotation, which fully entitles it to the character of an original work. At present we confine ourselves to a selection of anecdotes of animals from this storehouse of zoological information; this selection we shall continue from time to time, and add to them a more minute and critical account of the work to which we are indebted.]

Dr. Abel's Account of an Orang Outang of Borneo.—The individual described by the doctor, "on his arrival in Java from Batavia, was allowed to be entirely at liberty, till within a day or two of being put on board the Caesar to be conveyed to England, and whilst so large made no attempt to escape; but became violent when put into a large railed bamboo cage for the purpose of being conveyed from the island. As soon as he felt himself in confinement, he took the rails of the cage into his hands, and shaking them violently, endeavoured to break them in pieces; but finding that they did not yield generally, he tried them separately; and, having discovered one weaker than the rest, worked at it constantly till he had broken it, and made his escape. On board ship an attempt being made to secure him by a chain tied to a strong staple, he instantly unfastened it, and ran off with the chain dragging behind; but finding himself embarrassed by its length, he coiled it once or twice, and threw it over his shoulder. This feat he often repeated; and when he found that it would not remain on his shoulder, he took it into his mouth.

"After several abortive attempts to secure him more effectually, he was allowed to wander freely about the ship, and soon became familiar with the sailors, and surpassed them in agility. They often chased him about the rigging, and gave him frequent opportunities of displaying his adroitness in managing an escape. On first starting, he would endeavour to outstrip his pursuers by mere speed; but when much pressed, eluded them by seizing a loose rope, and swinging out of their reach. At other times, he would patiently wait on the shrouds, or at the mast-head, till his pursuers almost touched him, and then suddenly lower himself to the deck by any rope that was near him, or bound along the main stay from one mast to the other, swinging by his hands, and moving them one over the other. The men would often shake the ropes by which he clung with so much violence, as to make me fear his falling; but I soon found that the power of his muscles could not be easily overcome. When in a playful humour, he would often swing within arm's length of his pursuer, and, having struck him with his hand, throw himself from him.

"Whilst in Java he lodged in a large tamarind-tree near my dwelling, and formed a bed by interlwining the small branches, and covering them with leaves. During the day, he would lie with his head projecting beyond his nest, watching whoever might pass under; and when he saw any one with fruit, would descend to obtain a share of it. He always retired for the night at sunset, or sooner if he had been well fed, and rose with the sun, and visited those from whom he habitually received food.

"Of some small monkeys on board from Java, he took little notice, whilst under the observation of the persons of the ship. Once, indeed, he openly attempted to throw a small cage, containing three of them, overboard; because, probably, he had seen them receive food, of which he could obtain no part. But although he held so little intercourse with them when under our inspection, I had reason to suspect that he was less indifferent to their society when free from our observation; and was one day summoned to the topgallant-yard of the mizen mast to overlook him playing with a young male monkey. Lying on his back, partially covered with a sail, he for some time contemplated with great gravity, the gambols of the monkey, which bounded over him; but at length caught him by the tail and tried to envelope him in his covering. The monkey seemed to dislike his confinement, and broke from him, but again renewed its gambols, and although frequently caught, always escaped. The intercourse, however, did not seem to be that of equals, for the orang outang never condescended to romp with the monkey as [illegible] boys of the [illegible] their way to his resting-place, and were often seen lurking about it, or creeping cautiously towards him. There appeared to be no gradation in their intimacy: as they appeared as confidently familiar with him when first observed, as at the close of their acquaintance.

"But although so gentle when not exceedingly irritated, the orang outang could be excited to violent rage, which he expressed by opening his mouth, showing his teeth, and seizing and biting those who were near him. Sometimes, indeed, he seemed almost driven to desperation: and, on two or three occasions, committed an act, which, in a rational being, would have been called the threatening of suicide. If repeatedly refused an orange when he attempted to take it, he would shriek violently, and swinging furiously about the ropes, then return and endeavour to obtain it; if again refused, he would roll for some time like an angry child upon the deck, uttering the most piercing screams; and then suddenly starting up, rush furiously over the side of the ship and disappear. On first witnessing this act, we thought that he had thrown himself into the sea; but, on a search being made, found him concealed under the chains.

"This animal neither practises the grimaces and antics of other monkeys, nor possesses their perpetual proneness to mischief. Gravity, approaching to melancholy, and mildness, were sometimes strongly expressed in his countenance, and seem to be the characteristics of his disposition. When he first came among strangers, he would sit for hours with his hand upon his head, looking pensively at all around him: and when much incommoded by their examination, would hide himself beneath any covering that was at hand. His mildness was evinced by his forbearance under injuries, which were grievous before he was excited to revenge: but he always avoided those who often teased him. He soon became strongly attached to those who kindly used him. By their side he was fond of sitting; and getting as close as possible to their persons, would take their hands between his lips, and fly to them for protection. From the boatswain of the Alceste, who shared his meals with him, and was his chief favourite, although he sometimes purloined the grog and the biscuit of his benefactor, he learned to eat with a spoon; and might be often seen sitting in the cabin door, enjoying his coffee, quite unembarrassed by those who observed him, and with a grotesque and sombre air, that seemed a burlesque on human nature.

"Next to the boatswain, I was, perhaps, his most intimate acquaintance. He would always follow me to the mast-head, whither I often went for the sake of reading apart from the noise of the ship; and, having satisfied himself that my pockets contained no eatables, would lie down by my side, and pulling a top-sail entirely over him, peep from it occasionally to watch my movements.

"His favourite amusement in Java was in swinging from the branches of trees, in passing from one to another, and in climbing over the roofs of houses: on board, in hanging by his arms from the ropes, and in romping with the boys of the ship. He would entice them into plays by striking them with his hand as they passed, and bounding from them, but allowing them to overtake him, and engage in a mock scuffle, in which he used his hands, feet, and mouth. If any conjecture could be formed from these frolics of his mode of attacking an adversary, it would appear to be his first object to throw him down, then to secure him with his hands and feet, and then wound him with his teeth.

"On board ship he commonly slept at the mast-head, after wrapping himself in a sail. In making his bed, he used the greatest pains to remove every thing out of his way, that might render the surface on which he intended to lie uneven: and, having satisfied himself with this part of his arrangement, spread out the sail, and lying down upon it on his back, drew it over his body. Sometimes I preoccupied his bed, and teased him by refusing to give it up. On these occasions he would endeavour to pull the sail from under me, or to force me from it, and would not rest till I had resigned it. If it were large enough for both, he would quietly lie by my side. If all the sails happened to be set, he would hunt about for some other covering, and either steal one of the sailors' jackets or shirts that happened to be drying, or empty a hammock of its blankets. Off the Cape of Good Hope he suffered much from a low temperature, especially early in the morning, when he would descend from the mast, shuddering with cold, and running up to any one of his friends, climb into their arms, and clasping them closely, derive warmth from their persons, screaming violently at any attempt to remove him.

"His food in Java was chiefly fruit, especially mangostans, of which he was extremely fond. He also sucked eggs with voracity, and often employed himself in seeking them. On board ship his diet was of no definite kind. He ate readily of all kinds of meat, and especially raw meat; was very fond of bread, but always preferred fruit, when he could obtain it.

"His beverage in Java was water; on board ship it was as diversified as his food. He preferred coffee and tea, but would readily take wine, and exemplified his attachment to spirits by stealing the captain's brandy bottle. Since his arrival in London he has preferred beer and milk to any thing else, but drinks wine and other liquors.

"In his attempts to obtain food, he afforded us many opportunities of judging of his sagacity and disposition. He was always very impatient to seize it when held out to him, and became passionate when it was not soon given up; and would chase a person all over the ship to obtain it. I seldom came upon deck without sweetmeats or fruit in my pocket, and could never escape his vigilant eye. Sometimes I endeavoured to evade him by ascending to the mast-head, but was always overtaken or intercepted in my progress. When he came up with me on the shrouds, he would secure himself by one foot to the ratlings, and confine my legs with the other and one of his hands, while he rifled my pockets. If he found it impossible to overtake me, he would climb to a considerable height on the loose rigging, and then drop suddenly upon me. Or if, perceiving his intention, I attempted to descend he would slide down a rope, and meet me at the bottom of the shrouds. Sometimes I fastened an orange to the end of a rope, and lowered it to the deck from the mast-head; and as soon as he attempted to seize it drew it rapidly up. After being several times foiled in endeavouring to obtain it by direct means, he altered his plan. Appearing to care little about it, he would remove to some [illegible] tance, and ascend [illegible]

…ressembling violently. But he would always return, and again seeding the rope, disregard the turn, and again seeding the rope, disregard the turn, and again seeding the rope, disregard the turn, and allow it to run through his hand till within reach of the orang; but if again foiled, would come to my side, and taking me by the arm, confine it while he hauled the orange up.

"I have seen him exhibit violent alarm on two occasions only, when he appeared to seek for safety in gaining as high an elevation as possible. On seeing eight large turtles brought on board, whilst the Cedar was off the Island of Ascension, he climbed with all possible speed to a higher part of the ship than he had ever before reached, and, looking down upon them, projected his long lips into the form of a hog's snout, uttering at the same time a sound which might be described between the croaking of a frog and the grunting of a pig. After some time he ventured to descend, but with great caution, peeping continually at the turtle, but could not be induced to approach within many yards of them. He ran to the same height, and uttered the same sounds, on seeing some men bathing and splashing in the sea; and since his arrival in England has shown nearly the same degree of fear at the sight of a live tortoise."

CATCHING A BEAVER.

There is in Ashby, Massachusetts, a bog, called Beaver Meadow, from the circumstance of the beavers having formerly built a dam across a small stream that runs through it. And it has since been customary for the owners of the land to overflow it with water in the winter season, to improve its products. It is owned by several of the neighboring farmers, who repair thither annually for the purpose of making hay. It was on one of these occasions, while a number of them were sitting under the shade of a tree, over a comfortable jug of four-o'clock, that Phil Buttrick, an old hunter, told the following story —"I was once," said he, "skating on the ice, upon this meadow, when I saw a famous large beaver, to which I immediately gave chase. Finding himself close pressed, he popped through a hole in the ice, and I off with my hat and plunged after him. He paddled with all his might, and I followed after; but the beaver had rather the advantage in swimming, encumbered as I was with my great coat and skates; and it was not until he was clambering out at another hole, that I made him my prisoner." "But, Mr. Buttrick," said one of the company, "did'nt you take cold?" "Oh, not at all," he replied, "it was in *hay time*, and the *water was very warm*!"

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

A correspondent who had noticed, in a recent number of our Journal, a paragraph recommending ground cork, fried in grease, as an efficacious plan for destroying rats, states that he lately put the plan to the test of experience, and completely succeeded. "The case was that of two old women in the village of Denny, who had lived in two detached garret rooms of the same building. The rats had long been troublesome, but at length became so numerous and daring, that they fairly threatened to challenge the tenants with longer possession. The fried cork had only been laid for them three nights, when the whole disappeared. A fact of this kind cannot be made too public—since it may be the means of preventing many of those serious accidents which so frequently occur from the use of poison."—*Stirling Journal.*

"During my stay in Petersburgh," says Mr Holman, "the following singular story was spoken of as having occurred at this place:—Two gentlemen had contracted a bitter and irreconcilable enmity against each other. A servant of one happening to die, was buried within 24 hours, after the Russian custom, when the other determined to gratify his revenge upon his adversary, by accusing him of the murder of this man. To give a colour to this accusation, accompanied by some of his confidential servants, he proceeded to disinter the corpse, with a view of inflicting marks of violence upon it. The body was removed from the coffin, and held erect, that it might undergo a severe flogging; when, to the astonishment and dismay of the party, after a few blows had been inflicted, animation returned, and the affrighted resurrection men ran off with the utmost precipitation. The corpse at length recovering its animation, was able to move off in its shroud, and regain its master's habitation, which it entered to the great terror of its inhabitants. At length, however, this reality becoming certain, they were re-assured, and the supposed ghost communicated all that he could remember of the state he had been in; which was, that his senses had not left him, notwithstanding he had felt so cold and torpid as to be incapable of speech or motion, till the blows had restored him. This led to the detection of the diabolical plan against his master's life and character."

HIGH TREASON IN JAPAN.

The punishment of High Treason has generally been exceedingly brutal in all countries; but perhaps no people on earth have been so barbarous in this particular case as the Japanese. When a man forfeits his life by any crime against the sovereign or the state, all his family, all his relations fall with him. An order is dispatched to the governors of the places where they happen to reside; they are directed to be led to execution at the same hour exactly; and thus, in the course of a few minutes, a whole race of men is cut off for ever from the face of the earth.

AUTUMN.

Leaves are growing pale—
Sad proof of summer's fleetness;
Flowers begin to fail
And lose their native sweetness;
Chilling vapours breathe
Their plaintive sighs before us,
And beauty fades from all beneath
The sky that darkens o'er us.

Oh! that aught so fair
Should for a season perish!
But they have no share
With hopes that mortals cherish;
Nay—the flowers shall bloom
When spring renews their gladness,
And adore their transient tomb
Shall leave no trace of sadness.

Melancholy weaves
Her subtle texture o'er them,
Yet in mercy leaves
A train of hopes before them.
Happy were the boon
To our dark path extended;
For the charm that breaks so soon
Is aye and ever ended!

Stay—'tis vain to sing
The wane of human brightness,
Though there be no spring
To bring again its lightness.
Let the blossom go
Till Time renews their gladness;
The harp of Autumn should not flow
To Life's reluctant sadness.

The Editor of the Warrenton Reporter, states in his last paper, that he has stricken from his subscription list some dozen or fifteen persons, who from their remissness, seem to be insensible, that "punctuality is the soul of business." Really, the conduct of some who call themselves honorable men, is shameful, in regard to debts of this description. We have known instances, not of very rare occurrence either, where a man after regularly receiving a paper for years, pleaded that he only intended to take it for one year and would not pay for a longer period; and we have known others to plead the statue of limitation in bar of a just claim. There is no money more hardly earned, than the subscriptions to Newspapers, and it is disgraceful for any one, who has the ability, to hesitate to discharge his account when demanded.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Women are greatly deceived, when they recommend themselves to our sex by their indifference about religion. Every man who knows human nature, connects a religious taste in your sex with softness and sensibility of heart; at least, we always consider the want of it as a proof of that hard and masculine spirit, which, of all your faults, we dislike the most. Besides, men consider your religion as one of their principal securities for that female virtue in which they are most interested. Never indulge yourselves in ridicule on religious subjects; nor give countenance to others by seeming diverted at what they say. This, to people of good breeding, will be a sufficient check.

A rich farmer's son, who had been bred at the University, coming home to visit his father and mother, they being at supper on a couple of fowls, he told them that by Logic and Arithmetic, he could prove those two fowls to be three. Well, let us hear, said the old man. Why this, said the scholar, is one, and this, continued he, is two, two and one you know make three. Since you have made it out so well, answered the old man, your mother shall have the first fowl, I will have the second, and the third you may keep to yourself for your great learning.

A person who went to see the descent of the Michigan, and lodged on the Canada side of the river, observed, that if the British government would train their *lions* for the purposes of defence, no hostile foot would ever rest in that province!

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months

LITERARY.

Mr. Jenks, editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, is to be the editor of the new paper, the *Evening Bulletin*, about to be established in Boston.

Mr. Thomas I. Wharton's Oration before the Penn Society, in 1826, has been translated into French, and published at Paris; and the Discourse of Mr. Roberts Vaux, delivered in January last, before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is published in German, at Leipsic.

The second number of the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine has been published, and its varied and interesting contents, shew that neither the talents, taste, nor industry, of the editor, were overrated in the commendatory notices which were taken of the first number.

FRUITS AND THEIR CULTIVATORS.

It will hardly be imagined how many good and great individuals have been concerned in the propagation and improvement of our garden produce. The work lately published by Mr. Phillips, of the Horticultural Society, entitled "An Historical Account of Fruits," contains a record of, and many anecdotes concerning, personages, ancient and modern, who have delighted in this interesting labour. Among them are, Queen Elizabeth, James I, Lord Bacon, Shakespeare, Gerad, Evelyn, Boerhaave, Lady Mary Montague, the Dutchess of Beaufort, George III., Commodore Anson, Earl Paulet, Sir William Ousely, Sir Joseph Banks, Mungo Park, Belzoni, the Duke of Portland, and a number of private individuals, whose exertions in this happy pursuit have tended to perpetuate their names.

COMMUNICATION.

The managers of the Infant School Society of Philadelphia, give notice that 150 Children have been admitted to the School in Chester Street, which is now organized and in successful operation. They with the members of the Society, and all others interested in the Institution, to call and witness the course of discipline and instruction which has been adopted in it. It is the intention of the Board of Managers to establish other Schools, if the public patronage should prove sufficient to enable them to do so. With a view to the extension of the advantages of this Institution, Collectors will be employed and authorized to receive subscriptions, and will call on those citizens who have not already subscribed.

In the assembly of New Jersey, Mr. Capner submitted a resolution for a committee to inquire into the expediency of New Jersey, in concert with Pennsylvania, erecting a dam across the Delaware, at the head of Trenton Falls, for improving the navigation, and of creating a water power for manufacturing and other purposes.—The resolution was read and postponed until the next session, which will take place in January next.

The trustees of the New Jersey Lombard bank have made a report to the legislature of that state, in which they state that they have been unable to close their trust in consequence of the delays attending the suits in New York. The money in the hands of the trustees has been vested in United States stock, and will constitute a part of the available funds in their hands.

The New York Journal of Commerce has republished from the "Annals of Philanphy," the sketch of a plan for the safe mooring of vessels, so as to prevent the dragging of anchors, which so often produces shipwreck, with loss of life. It is by means of a large buoy secured to an iron block so that it cannot be moved by stress of weather, to which buoy a vessel can make fast without letting go her anchor.

COAL TRADE.

The Miners' Journal says, our trade to the present time is 24,661 tons. Last year the amount transported to market between 15 and 16,000 tons. The Lehigh Company during the same time, conveyed to Philadelphia between 32 and 33,000 tons, and for the present year, agreeably to the last report, their trade amounts to 23,715 tons.—The New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company, have erected a steam engine at their Peacock Mines, three miles from the canal. The springs in these mines have hitherto rendered them of little comparative value, owing to the expense and trouble of pumping out the water, which constantly emptied in large quantities. This formidable difficulty is now entirely removed. There are four shafts sunk into the mines at right angels, at the distance of 60 or 70 feet apart, and the engine is erected in the centre. It is to be used for discharging the water, and raising the coal from each of the shafts simultaneously. The engine was put into operation on Wednesday last, and works admirably.

The presbytery of New York has unanimously decided, to erase the section of the confession of faith, forbidding a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The presbytery of New Brunswick has come to the same decision, 12 to 5. The presbyteries of Ohio, Redstone, Winchester and Philadelphia, have voted to retain the section.

A person in Albany, in whose behalf a subscription had been opened, in order to enable him to repair his shop, which had been much injured by a fire, gives notice that having completed the repairs $4 68 remain, which he has placed in the hands of the overseers of the poor. This is the *practical* part of a community system.

MANUFACTORIES.

A large Glass Manufactory has been established at Burlington, Vt. by a company of Boston Capitalists. Wood and sand are both two thirds cheaper than in Boston; and it is said the window and cut glass, which are to be made there, can be furnished at Boston fifty per cent. cheaper than they can be made there. Two tow boats are to be employed the next season, principally in transporting this article and iron, from Burlington and Port Kent to New York, without unloading.

The Albany Argus, from which we have obtained this intelligence, mentions that a flourishing little town, called Lafayette, has been built at the forks of Sable river, where the iron works are already very flourishing.

In Taunton, Mass. Messrs. Babbitt, Crossman and Co. have undertaken to manufacture Britannia Ware by steam. The coffee pots and tea pots made by them are said to equal any of those imported.

The General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas met at Little Rock, on the 1st ult. Daniel T. Witter was elected President of the Legislative Council, and Ambrose H. Sevier, Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the 2d, Governor Izard sent his Message. The Message commences with an expression of the belief of the Governor, that the population of the Territory "had reached that point at which, by the laws of the United States, Territories are entitled to be admitted into the Union."

By an advertisement in the *Freedom's Journal*, Samuel E. Cornish, lately one of the Editors of that paper, offers for sale to his colored brethren, "two thousand acres of excellent land, at less than half its value, provided they will take measures to settle or have it settled by colored farmers. The land is situated in the state of New York, within 70 miles of the city," &c.

The claimants, says the National Journal, under the decision of the supreme court in favour of Chastian Clarke, for the prize of one hundred thousand dollars, drawn in Gillespie's lottery, have acceeded to the terms proposed by the corporation of Washington. The mayor has received a letter from Mr. Biddle, informing him that the Bank of the United States has agreed to receive Corporation five per cent. stock for the portion of the claim held by that bank. Mr. Clark having also offered to receive such stock for his moiety of the claim, we presume it will now be issued and the judgment be discharged.

BRIDGE TOLLS.

The tolls taken at the Charlestown bridge, between Boston and Charlestown, (Mass.) averaged for the 30 days of April, 1826, $75 66 per day. In January, 1827, it averaged $70 82. The last 8 days in October, 1827, it amounted to $836 51, making an average of $110 81 per day. We notice, that on *Monday*, 191 stages and hacks passed the bridge, and on *Sunday*, only 14. On Saturday 552 private carriages, and on Sunday only 52, passed. But the number of foot passengers was on Saturday, 5084, and on Sunday, 5451.

The fire at Mobile, October 21, destroyed the Catholic church, the brick hotel occupied by Dr. Roberts, 20 buildings on Commerce street, six compact blocks of stores and other houses on Water street, four blocks on Dauphin street, and one block on Conti street. It was thought that upwards of 150 buildings altogether were burnt, chiefly in the business part of the city. A large proportion of the property was insured; about 500,000 dollars in New York.

MATRIMONY AND POLITICS.

Here and there interspersed with the dry and morose polemics of the day, we see a spark of wit, which tends in a degree to recontile one to the monotonous repast. We saw an account the other day of a candidate for the office of Sheriff, who assured his friends if he was elected the Presidential question should not influence him in the selection of jurors. The following is an equally successful hit at the prevailing mania.—*Penn. Gaz.*

"MARRIED—On Saturday last, by Jacob Kulins, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, to Miss MARGARET KEAN, both of Westmoreland—all for Jackson.

The schooner Ann, Allen, of Sandusky, Ohio, went ashore week before last in a gale, at Long Point, Lake Erie; and seven persons, of 13 on board, were drowned. The schooner Farmer went ashore five miles above; no lives lost. The schooner America was also lost, near the same place. The steamboat Superior was aground in Sandusky Bay, but would be got off.

Among the passengers lost, in the schr. Ann were a Mr. Pelton and his wife; a Mr. Pettis, and his wife; and an aged lady, who had been on a visit to the east, and was returning to Ohio. When the Ann struck, the dead lights were knocked in, and the water rushed into the cabin, which was immediately filled. The old lady was drowned in the cabin. The other persons mentioned reached the deck, and were swept overboard.

We learn from Orwigsburgh, Schuylkill county, that poor *Zimmerman*, who has been confined in the Jail of that county, for nearly three years past under sentence of death for the murder of his daughter, *has himself, been killed*, by a fellow prisoner, in rather an accidental manner, by a blow on the head from a brush, which split his scull. He died from the wound, on Saturday week.

The anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated with enthusiasm in that country on the 16th of September, that being the day on which, in 1089, Hidalgo, with a few followers, gave the first cry of liberty in the then vice-royalty of New Spain. It is said that the imprudence of the Spaniards, in interfering too much in politics, mainly produced the provincial decrees expelling them from different parts of Mexico. The general senate has decided that these decrees are unconstitutional; but it is doubtful whether the house will concur. Congress has been in session since the 1st of September. It has appropriated 15,000 dollars to defray the expenses of commissioners to examine and report upon the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. That body was still discussing a tariff, and would probably lay prohibitory duties on cotton cloths. They allege the example of our disciples of the *American system*, as a reason for protecting duties in favor of their manufactures.

A reaction appears to be taking place in the western part of New York on the subject of Morgan and the masonic fraternity. A late meeting at Rochester passed resolutions censuring the proscription, by the Morgan committee, of the masons, "a large and respectable class of citizens," and denouncing the course of the committee as transcending their powers, and as tending directly to set family against family in hostile array. The committee are also told to act as mere auxiliaries to the ministers of justice, with a view simply to bring the perpetrators of the abduction of Morgan to punishment.

It is stated in the Missouri Observer that Gen. Ashley has had a third return of furs from the Rocky Mountains, more valuable than either that preceded it, probably worth 60 or $70,000. The party which conducted it arrived at St. Louis on Sunday, the 15th September, having safely escaped all the perils and casualties to which their extensive operations were subject.

At New York, Albany, Catskill and other places along the North river, a severe snow-storm was experienced on Wednesday week. The snow and rain were violent on the same day at Boston, and at and near Hartford the snow was from six inches to a foot in depth, rendering the sleighing very good. At Salem, Massachusetts, a winter snow-storm also occurred, and the thermometer was only 27 above zero at nine o'clock.

SNELSON, THE BANK ROBBER.

Last week we copied an article from the Richmond Enquirer, giving an account of the robbery of the Bank of Virginia, to the amount of forty thousand dollars, by one Snelson, alias Maxwell, who was employed as the teller of the Bank. It was pretty well understood that this person passed through New York on Wednesday, the 24th of October. The New York Post states, on the authority of a letter from Montreal, that Snelson arrived at that place on Sunday the 28th ult. and departed in the steam boat Chambly on Monday evening. On the Wednesday afternoon following, a person arrived in pursuit of him, and the same evening took the steam boat Hercules, for Quebec, where he arrived on Thursday night. Twenty four hours previous to his arrival, a vessel had sailed for Liverpool, in which Snelson was a passenger. On Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, the steam boat Hercules was despatched in pursuit, and proceeded nearly to Kamouraska, ninety miles down the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, when it returned, having been unable to overtake the ship, or even to come in sight of her.—The wind was blowing fresh from the westward.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A very melancholy scene occurred yesterday forenoon at the City Hall during the session of the United States Circuit Court. Thomas Addis Emmett, Esq. while attending as counsellor in the important case of the sailors, Snug Harbor, was suddenly struck with a paralytic affection, from which there is but faint hope of his ever recovering.

We are informed that he made no exertion at the court that day, having only made a few remarks on certain law points which had arisen; and that he was conversing only a moment or two before he was attacked. He was observed to lean forward with his head resting on his hand or on the table, and on being spoken to was found to be speechless, and without the power of motion. As soon as the nature of his case was ascertained, the court adjourned, and messengers were despatched for medical aid. The scene was one of a most solemn and affecting nature. At eleven o'clock last night, Mr. Emmett was still living but very low.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn, that Counsellor Emmett breathed his last, on Wednesday night.

A money making business.—The competition between the rival steamboats which ply between England and Ireland is so great, that recently numbers of Irish labourers, returning from the great harvest, were conveyed from Liverpool to Newry, a distance of two hundred miles, for three pence each, and in some cases, three were taken for sixpence!

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The following are the numbers drawn on the 14th, in the Union Canal Lottery:
41, 20, 24, 3, 10, 29, 27, 7, 38.

The following are the numbers drawn in the New York Literature Lottery, highest prize $50,000.
28—11—23—1—33—40.

The Philadelphia Greek Committee have received a communication from the Greek Government, expressing their gratitude for the generous contributions of the former to their suffering nation.

Governor Williamson, of New Jersey, has appointed the 13th day of December next, to be observed throughout that State as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer.

On an acre and a half of ground, a person in Norwich, Conn. has raised one hundred and fifty bushels of shelled corn, and five waggon loads of winter squashes.

The daughters of Mr. James Wollastor, of Marlborough, in this state, have succeeded in making excellent sewing silk, from the production of worms of their own raising—from 800 cacoons they make 100 skeins of silk.

The Legislature of New Jersey has adjourned, to meet again on the 16th of January next.

Mr. Samuel Mead, while digging dirt on a hill side in Middlesex, Vermont, was, with his cart and oxen, overwhelmed with more than *seven hundred tons of sand and clay.*

Two highway robbers, named Beaumont and Thornton, escaped lately from their cells in the Penitentiary, at Frankfort, Kentucky. The former was killed in the yard by the guard, the latter was wounded in the yard, and re taken.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Reuben Moses and John W. Craig, found guilty of counterfeiting notes of the United States Bank, have been sentenced, the former to an imprisonment of thirteen years, and the latter to an imprisonment of sixteen years.

The Astor case, which has excited so much attention in New York, and which involves so great an amount of property, has at length been decided in favour of the claimant, Mr. Astor.

The sugar cane is growing luxuriantly in one or two gardens in Augusta, Geo.

Hop Poles are selling in the city of New York at prices unprecedentedly high, viz.—hogshead poles, $7 per hundred; tierce poles, $3; barrel do. $2, and the demand very great.

The people of Vermont are at this time much interested in a project for connecting Lake Champlain with the Connecticut river by means of a Rail Road. It is thought that the subject will be brought up before the legislature at the present session.

The box office of the Tremont-street theatre, Boston, was forcibly entered on Thursday night week, and the receipts of the evening, six or seven hundred dollars, stolen.

A gentleman of Baltimore has grapes of a second growth this season, and it is thought practicable to produce two crops each year from vines in a southern exposure.

The editor of the Augusta (Geo.) Courier, has potatoes 15 inches long, weighing each 7½ lbs.

Mr. Sands, the editor of the "North American," a valuable weekly paper, published in Baltimore, offers the establishment for sale.

Mr. Michael Yost, of Hanover township, Northampton county, killed a wolf, on the 28th ult. within 300 yards of his own door, that measured four feet nine inches from nose to tail. Another one, its mate, escaped.

The supreme court of Maine has sentenced Thomas Reed, Esq. of Bowdoinham, to four years imprisonment, for forging notes in the name of Israel Millet, who died two or three years ago, without heirs, leaving an estate worth 22,000 dollars.

New Orleans papers to October 20, received at New York, states that the city was nearly free from sickness, and many of the citizens had returned. The river was low, and still falling; and business continued inactive.

A letter has been received in New York, from a navy officer at Pensacola, dated the 6th ultimo, which mentions that the U. S. sloop of war Erie is supposed to be designed for a cruize on the coast of Brazil.

Major General Gaines arrived in New York on the 9th instant, and has taken lodgings at the City Hotel. We understand the General commands the eastern department of the army for the ensuing two years.

Governor Troup, of Georgia, has declined the invitation to a public dinner recently offered by the citizens of Milledgeville, as a testimony of the high respect in which they hold his official conduct during the last four years.

The City Council of Charleston have fixed on Thursday, the 15th inst. as a day of Humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving.

It is proposed to build an arcade in the city of Pittsburgh.

On Friday, the 26th ult. says the Pottsville Miners Journal, we were visited with our first snow, and from the manner in which it set in, accompanied as it was, with a blustering North East wind, it promised to be of some depth, but was soon dissipated on the appearance of the sun.

Mr. OWEN.—The gentleman, on his return to London from this country, attended a meeting of the London Cooperative Society. The account on Sunday morning, Sept. 9, and was attended by several distinguished females. After breakfast Mr. Owen read a long address to the labouring classes, which is printed in the London papers. After reading the address, Mr. Owen gave an account of his proceedings in America. He said that he had left ten co-operative communities, formed on the lands of New Harmony, in Indiana, and that they were all going on with the best prospect of success. He said that the various accounts given in the American papers of his failure in this country, were the fabrications of the enemies of the system.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

It seems that the territory which will be cut off from Maine by the line claimed by the British, is equal in extent to the whole of Massachusetts, and exceeds in fertility any tract in New England. The British claim by a line drawn from Mars Hill to the Katahdin, and thence by a line drawn between the heads of the streams emptying into the St. Johns, until it strikes the dividing line between Maine and Lower Canada. The Eastern Argus says, that the British may extend their claims to the Kennebec on precisely the same grounds as they claim the Penobscot; and there is no knowing where they will stop. The treaty of 1783, it adds, establishes the boundary too clearly to be misunderstood. There is much excitement on the subject in that district.

THE ATLANTIC AND THE BLACK SEA.

The project of uniting the Rhine and the Danube, which was conceived and even commenced by Charlemagne, and submitted by General Dessoles to the attention of Buonaparte, when First Consul, is now reviving on the Continent. By the assistance of Canals, a water communication would be opened by the accomplishment of this project, between the countries of France, Germany, Holland, &c. and Persia, by means of canals between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The canal is proposed to be begun at Kelheim, on the Danube, near Ratisbon, where the Altmuhl falls into the river, at right angles, and will form the bed of the canal.—*Alte Literary Gaz.*

Age of Birds.—Count Morrozzo says, that the swan lives 200 years, and the the goose 80. This we can vouch for; having attempted to masticate one yesterday, which undoubtedly drew the breath of life antecedent to the French wars.

THE LIGHT OF THE SCENE.

The light of the scene is Woman's Eye,
More bright than the sun by far,
Fair as the moon in her summer sky,
And pure as the evening star.
O! were it not for this lovely light
Our earth would be strangely dark;
But there it beams—as charming quite
As the bow that cheer'd the ark.
Put out the light of the radiant sun,
The moon would but look more fair;
Put out the moon, that gentle one,
The stars would still sparkle there.
But put out the light of Woman's Eye,
And Death would soon spread its pall
O'er that we love beneath the sky,
And darkness bury us all.*

*And Darkness be the burier of the dead.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—No. 8.

Having in the course of these essays established beyond the reach of refutation, that the Society of Friends originally held, and to this day hold certain doctrines as fundamental articles of Christian belief, it becomes an easy task to disentangle the sophistry of the two addresses—for it follows that if any new doctrines inconsistent with those fundamental points are introduced among its members, the Society is bound by the most solemn duties to protest against them.—I have proved *unanswerably*, that such doctrines have been introduced and have caused the disunity of which the address complains. It is certain that the present schism is identified with the circulation and adoption of these new opinions.

All the plausibility of the addresses lies in the concealment of this main fact—for it would indeed be inexcusable, if without any cause, a set of men should be disowned as not being one in faith with us. But upon establish the facts (and I repeat that no truths depending on human evidence are, or can be better established,) that Elias Hicks preached doctrines disclaimed by the Society of Friends, that he is followed and supported by the Seceders, and that the measures of which they complain have originated in the attempt to clear the Society of this reproach; once establish these facts, and the whole of their false assumptions and false rhetoric crumbles beneath the touch—for the disorder, strife and bitterness of which the address complains, are fairly chargeable to those who wish to force their opinions upon the Church. The conscientious members who adhere to the doctrine and discipline of the Society are not answerable for the violence with which these innovators meet every attempt to maintain the ancient faith. It is a most hardy perversion of truth and reason to apply to the former, as is done in the epistle, the assertion, that for the opposition they have made to innovations, they should be separated from the communion of the Society of Friends.

The epistle asserts that Gospel love is the fundamental bond of our union; whereas it is Gospel love with a certain qualification, viz. as felt among men holding certain similar views—a man may feel the love of the Gospel to flow towards all mankind; but he can only enter into close religious fellowship with those who agree with him in faith and doctrine. The intimacy of that fellowship will always be in exact proportion to the similarity of their religious faith. Nothing can be clearer than this.

I have already examined the first specification of the epistle against the conduct of the Philadelphia elders, and proved them to have acted in perfect conformity with the duties of their station.

The subject of unsound doctrines has also been fully settled.

The next prominent charges brought by the epistle are against the Yearly Meeting of the last fourth month.—The first of these, respecting the choice of clerk has been refuted. The next is for appointing a committee to visit the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings without the unity of the Meeting, and contrary to the solid sense and judgment of much the larger number of members in attendance." The reader will observe that this appointment is enumerated among the causes which have led to the separation; yet the address in which the Meeting of the 6th month is called, and which deliberately pronounces that the period of separation had arrived, was "unanimously adopted" by the Seceders on 6th day evening. The appointments of the committee was not proposed or made till *the next morning.* The Meeting, while the proposition was under discussion, received information that a large number of its members had been holding secret Meetings—that a new sect was organizing with the intention of drawing off from their allegiance to the Society all the Meetings and individuals who could be persuaded to join in the separation. Under these circumstances the appointment of a committee became a measure of imperative duty, and has under Providence saved us from perhaps a total shipwreck on the hidden rocks and shoals of the sea, upon which a violent and determined party has driven the Society.

The very men, and the only men who opposed the appointment of this committee, were these very Seceders who had "unanimously agreed" on the preceding evening to retire from the old and establish a new Society! with this exception the measure received, after serious deliberation, almost, if not quite, the unanimous and the solemn approbation of the Yearly Meeting. That the larger number of persons then present were opposed to it is an assertion made in the epistle without either proof or foundation. *It was not the fact.*

The epistle says there now appears no way to regain the harmony and tranquility of the body, but by withdrawing ourselves, not from the Society of Friends, nor from the exercise of its salutary discipline, but from religious communion with those who have introduced and are disposed to encourage such dangerous errors." And from whose communion have these people withdrawn? From that of the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland? for them alone the fact as they phrase, they constitute at this moment, a new sect, with which the Society of Friends can hold no closer communion than it holds between it and other professors of religion.

The volunteer disciples of the Society! they were not it seems to withdraw from that. Let us now examine how this has been.

According to the uniform and established practice of Society, members belong to the Monthly Meetings within the limits of which they reside—A Meeting can only receive new members by an application for admission into the Society by a person convinced of Friends' principles, and desirous of joining them, or by certificates of removal for members from some other Monthly Meeting. Any person removing his residence must apply to the meeting he leaves, for a certificate to that within the limits of which he is about to remove. One would think that there could be no misunderstanding such ordinary provisions. Yet an individual who was neither desiring for membership in the Monthly Meeting to which he belonged, and within the limits of which he resided, applied to a Monthly Meeting in the country, which was made acquainted with the propriety of his conduct, to be received in its members, and was accordingly admitted as such. He was regularly discarded by his own Monthly Meeting, and now claims to be a member of the Society of Friends as belonging to ——— Monthly Meeting. This is in no wise not exactly like making a "point retreat from a scene of confusion." It is rather throwing into confusion inextricable, what was before settled clear, orderly and quiet. Encouraged by this example, applications were now made by disunited individuals in the city to certain Meetings in the country, which seemed to have resolved the meetings for the time into something like the old Jewish cities of refuge, to be resorted to by members. They applied by dozens, and were received without examination. The separatists in many cases desired Monthly and Preparative Meetings, independent of the superior Meetings to which they belonged, and made application to be received as subordinate branches of other superior Meetings at a distance. The Seceders received all those applicants—they created what they style the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, within the limits of the old one, by an authority unknown to the discipline; and they assert that there is at this time a new Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, subordinate to the new Quarterly Meeting of Abington, subordinate to the new Yearly Meeting of the Seceders, while in fact there exist in due and regular connexion with the old legitimate Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings of Philadelphia! Such is the manner in which the Seceders exercise the salutary discipline of the Society!

"The blessings of a Gospel ministry, unshackled by human authority," are enumerated among other blessings as very much depending on the separation, "so far," say they, "as it is connected with our labours." This blessing of course which the separation is to procure for them, must be one which has not been enjoyed in the old Society, and the only human authority by which the ministry is shackled among us, is that of the Meeting itself, and the elders. *Doctrines again!* It will look out the true original cause of the separation—the new doctrines. These must not be controlled or examined, the reveries of every wild enthusiast must be received as the inspiration of Heaven—the dictum of every orator of the gallery must pass for Scripture truth. "But, stop, stop," it may be said to me, "we do not mean so, we do not mean to be imposed upon by every wild pretender." Fair and softly—my friends, I hope you do not; but remember the moment you check the least of the flock, no matter who nor how, you come back to your human authority, and if, as you assuredly will, you find its restraints necessary, do the Society of Friends the justice to acknowledge that you have raised a very needless clamour about this matter.

The notion of a free Gospel ministry, unshackled by human authority is so wild and visionary, that it scarcely deserves a serious answer. It is the choice of the great body of the new sect, it is easy to foresee that they will have a short career and a noisy one—that contending preachers will create contending factions, which if there is no human authority at hand, will soon break asunder every bond of union. MELANCTHON.

The Norfolk Beacon states that Mr. Cole, a passenger in the ship Constitution at that port from Rio de Janeiro, left Rio Grande on the 20th of September. The commerce of that section of South America was so harassed and cut up by the privateers, that very little was doing, and so great was the opposition to the rule of the Emperor, that the country was almost in a state of rebellion.—The brig Messenghi, in which Mr. Cole sailed from Rio Grande, was brought to, south of the entrance of Rio Janeiro, and nearly opposite La Grande, by a Buenos Ayres privateer. She was then boarded by a lieutenant, who informed them that they had taken four Brazilian merchantmen, and off Rio Janeiro, two other vessels, one of which had letters on board for the United States. One of these was taken inside of Ila Redonde. The privateer fired a gun at the fort and stood out again to sea.—Mr. C. understood that the Buenos Ayreans had taken from the lower provinces near 40,000 head of cattle.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The citizens of Aux Cayes, Hayti, have presented a gold Medal to citizen J. Granville, lately in this country, for defending the cause of Joseph Courtois, Editor of the "Feuille du commerce," in a libel suit instituted against him by Col. Paris Poisson. We learn, that in order to defend Mr. Courtois, citizen Granville resigned an office with a salary of $1000. The case attracted considerable attention; the court being thronged throughout the whole day with the most distinguished citizens and foreigners.

INDIA.

Late advices from India informs us that a severe battle has been fought in Upper India, between a numerous body of the Afghan tribes, and the troops of Rajah Runjit Sing.—The Afghan Army consisted, it is said, of 20,000 infantry and 10,000 horse, whilst that of Runjit amounted to only between 15,000 and 20,000 men. The armies met on the banks of the Indus, near to the village of Sevikee, when the attack was commenced by the Afghans; but the greatest part of their host being ill armed and less organized, made no impression on the Sikhs, who put their enemies to the route. In the fight, great numbers were killed by Runjit's cavalry, and a body that had taken shelter in the village of Sevikee, was surrounded and entirely destroyed. The Afghans lost eight pieces of artillery, and about 300 camels, and their camp was plundered by the victors.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at present travelling in England, dated Sept. 30th.

"A few days since I visited the Tunnel under the Thames, which is one of the most gratifying curiosities I have seen in London. It is about three miles below the London Bridge, and on the East side of the River. We first descended the shaft, a tremendous cavity in the earth, about one hundred feet deep; and then proceeded through one of the arched carriage ways, which was then filled up with gas. We passed to the extreme end, where the workmen are employed, which is 1200 feet from the shaft, and of course a considerable distance under the river, and which I believe to be about half across. As yet they had not re-commenced their work of boring, but they expect to do so in a few days, as the break in the river is completely stopped, and the Tunnel free from water. The Steam Engine draws the shaft, drawn away the dirt in carts, so fast as the workmen fill them in the other Arch way, which is laid with a Rail Road. I have great confidence in its success, for what is there that men cannot do, when they have at their disposal plenty of money and plenty of force.

On the same day we visited the Tower, and inspected every thing it contained. The Armory, which can contain 300,000 stand of arms, was a magnificent spectacle; and a sight of the crown jewels was truly dazzling. The present King's crown is valued at 1,000,000, without the precious ruby, which is above all price.

Among the astonishing wonders of the age, there is actually in existence a Steam Carriage, which was put in operation a few days since in the Regent's Park and elsewhere. It goes up hill at the rate of five miles an hour, and on a level, of fourteen; down hill it goes *too fast*—so much so, that the man who had care of the wheels, forgetting to lock them, one of them flew off, but did not upset the vehicle, which also is a great advantage over machines drawn by "*bits of beasts.*" They are now finishing on a larger scale.—When the accident above mentioned happened, there were twenty persons in the carriage.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON THE PULMEL.

This new article of Materia Medica, is now prepared for sale, and small parcels are deposited in several stores, after supplying the previous orders.—It may now, therefore, be tried by many, and the results of the trials will be laid before the public when communicated.

This season, or beginning of winter, is rather an unfavourable time to begin a course of remedies of any kind in any advanced stage of Consumption; more relief, therefore, can only be expected until next spring, unless great care is taken to prevent exposure to cold and variations of temperature.

That a safe, mild and certain cure for this formidable disease has been found, is indubitable, being tested by chemical and medical experience, besides several cures performed; but whether it will avail in all cases, and in all the kinds of Consumption, is yet to be ascertained. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to be certain in what kinds it is employed, and to use suitable auxiliaries according to the different kinds. It is recommended when medical statements of cases are sent to be very particular in detailing the symptoms, causes and effects of the disease, besides the previous habits, diet and treatment, by which the kind and proper changes will be easily ascertained. Some medical statements sent for consultation have been deficient in that respect, leaving a doubt as to the kind of phthisis to be cured. This might be expected since so few physicians know the varieties of this disease. The Discoverer of the PULMEL, having dedicated himself exclusively to the correct knowledge of Diseases of the Breast, is enabled, when properly consulted, to ascertain at once the kind; and as knowing well a disease, (is already a main step in the cure,) he will be able to give peculiar suitable directions in each respective case.

MEDICUS.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1827.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A MEDICAL STUDENT" will find a note for him at the office.

In reply to the letter of our friend I. C. W. we would remark that the contemplated improvement in the *Casket* does not involve the consequence he anticipates. The price will be the same as heretofore to those who pay in advance, and will only be increased when the amount of subscription is delayed beyond the time fixed for its payment. A reference to our advertising columns will more fully explain it.

Our time has been so much occupied during the last fortnight in attending to out-door matters which could not be avoided, that we have not had leisure to examine the various favours which we have received from correspondents within that period. We have now obtained a little leisure, and the first use we shall make of it will be to examine the contents of our Port Folio. Next week we shall notice the receipts in detail.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In no city, we believe, has the fire department been more effectually constituted, and usefully managed than in Philadelphia; and none, we venture to say, at less public expense and greater individual sacrifices. From our earliest remembrance, the Engines and Hose of our city have been managed by those who asked no compensation for their exertions, their laborious toils and imminent risks, who looked for no exemption from other public duties, because they assumed the discharge of that important vocation.

The city of Philadelphia grants a small sum annually to the hose and engine companies, and the Insurance companies, add a little to the amount, but the contributions are entirely inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the different companies, beyond the aggregate of fines imposed upon, and collected with the utmost rigour from members who are in any way remiss in exertions or appearance.

We need not, at this late time, speak of the assiduous attentions of firemen to the duties they assume; it is too late to pronounce a panegyric upon that watchfulness and daring, which has already passed into a proverb.—Those only who have seen the firemen of our city check the progress of the devouring element in a time-dried dwelling, staying its rapid course with almost miraculous power, can judge of their promptitude and labours, and of the great benefits which they diffuse.

But we now learn that the trifling sums received from the two sources to which we have referred, are so entirely short of the purposes for which they are desired, as to render them almost useless; and meantime, the benefits which have hitherto resulted from the efficiency of our fire department, are likely to be materially lessened—the engines and hose need repairing, or replacing—in either case a costly job—and for whose benefit, we would ask? Surely less for the profit of those who use the engines, than for the public at large—and shall that public be appealed to in its own behalf without a satisfactory response.

Twenty of Boston furnishes every article to fire companies, and bears the expense of every repairs—it places the hose and engines under the care of the different companies, and exempts the members thereof from military duties, *&c.* Now we do not believe that our firemen ask any such exemption—but they do need that kind of aid that will place their apparatus in a situation to be serviceable at a fire—and why, we ask, should it be refused? why should not almost the only means of arresting extensive conflagration be nurtured and protected by those whom those evils might effect? We confess ourselves wholly unable to see any claim which the public have upon the service of firemen; and we know not how any influential part of the community can be satisfied to see our young men, spending their time, paying their money, and risking their lives, for those who are continually liable to suffer, and who, but for these exertions, might lack the comfortable apartments from which they gaze supinely upon the fireman's labours and risks. We repeat it,—the firemen ask from the constituted authorities, a contribution towards repairing and replacing their apparatus—the public sense should direct the proper authorities in this matter.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.

If we are to sit down in life unsophisticated, satisfied with the necessaries of our existence, ignorant or undesirous of those things that gratify the appetite, minister to our pleasures, and create genial feelings between man and man, then are we "fallen on evil days," for though we cannot boast that the elegancies of life are fully enjoyed among us, yet the current of feeling is rapidly setting towards that point.

We have not set down to write a homily upon the vanity of worldly gratifications, because we believe that the enjoyment of the good things of this life, as in obedience to him that places them before us. Nor do we desire, in commending the active spirit of our citizens in ministering to, as well as cultivating, the taste of a liberal community, to excuse an authority and needless expenditure of that which has cost the sweat of our brows. The mean of commendable liberality lies between the sordid denial of the ascetic, and the wild scattering abroad of the unbridled spendthrift, and in this respect it has been found that the opinions of society might be trusted for formation, to the influence of circumstances. Men and women, *individually*, will occasionally run ahead of their income, and make waste of that which, with economy, would have been the source of continued comfort, and the means of a desirable degree of respect—but a community rarely falls into such an error, the whole may be considered as right in the ordinary mode of domestic economy, while parts aberate and err.

For a few years past the kindly feelings to which the festivals of Christmas and the New-Year give rise, have been directed to an appropriate expression in the form of elegant books, under the titles of "Forget-me-not," "Remember me," "Amulet," &c. and among them, most conspicuous for elegance, is the "*Atlantic Souvenir*," published by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, of this city. The ample means of these gentlemen to accomplish their great undertakings, and their highly commendable liberality in rewarding the artist and the literary contributor to their annual offering, have procured to them the most splendid productions for the approaching year that has at any time issued from the American press.

We have, with no ordinary feelings of gratification, examined the numerous plates in the "Souvenir" to which we refer, and have been astonished at such an exhibition of the powers of the American "graver." There is not a plate in the whole book that does not deserve high commendation, and several of them are to be placed among the *chef d'œuvres* of the time; and the letter-press of the book, together with the general style of the other mechanical contributions to its attractions, is of a corresponding elegance and taste. Nor must we lose sight of those who have ministered to the *understanding* of the patrons of the "Souvenir." The tales, essays and poetry, of the work, are deserving great praise, and one or two of the pieces rise into real excellence.

With these claims upon public patronage and public admiration, we most cordially recommend the "Atlantic Souvenir" to the favourable notice of those who can appreciate the good things of the arts and of literature, and especially to them who would recommend *their suits* by contributing to the gratification of those more capable of such enjoyments than themselves.

We have thought, while gazing upon the gilded edges of the book, the almost moving foliage and bold relief of the pictures and the polished pages, that some tasteful fair one would adapt the language of the *hinting* Desdamona, to the peculiarity of her own situation, and say to the timid admirer,

If you have ere a kinsman that would woo me,
Let him buy the "Souvenir" and that will move me.

Mr. John Grigg, of this city, has in press, and will shortly issue, a fourth edition of "The Pleasures of Friendship," a poem by Doctor McHenry. It is the determination of the publisher to issue the volume in a splendid style of typography, and upon paper that will do credit to the American press.

We congratulate the author of this poem upon the success of his labours; the work evinces care and attention, without which no author can hope for permanent fame; the rules of taste and the laws of rhythm are carefully observed, and the ear saved from those painful shocks of false measure that meet it "in the forced gait of shuffling" authors, that affect to copy the blemishes of some great man, while they are incapable of discovering his beauties.

From a particular to a general reference, we may remark, that the writers of our own time and our own country are disputing the laurels of their predecessors, and appear to grasp with so much confidence at the crown of pre-eminence, that there may be a doubt admitted whether some of them may not "so get the start of the majestic" race, as to change the current of admiration from past to present times.

We have reason to fear that most of the poetic writers of our own country have lacked necessary education, and that species of industry and application that early academic studies seem to impart. Time, and our increasing prosperity, will, we hope, remedy this defect—for little can be hoped from those writers without previous education, and habits of application, care and assiduous attention.

A BACK VIEW OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

In the next number of the Casket, we shall present an engraved view of the rear of the CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON. As a picture, it will be an addition to our pages; as connected with our country's prosperity, it cannot fail of being interesting to every American.

We desire not that our country's greatness should be estimated by the splendour of public buildings; but it is a proof of our prosperity that such edifices can be reared without burthening the people, or applying thereto funds that public expenses demand for other purposes.

The Capitol at Washington, it is generally known, was planned for the exclusive accommodation of the Congress of the U. States; and its various parts must be considered as tending towards the single purpose contemplated. The Senate and House of Representatives being, in their deliberations, separate bodies, necessarily occupy separate portions of the building, with apartments proportioned to the probable number of each chamber or house. The Senate being composed of only two members for each state, with the addition of the Vice President, would not call for a very extensive room; while the popular branch, composed of a vast number of Representatives, and liable to a decennial increase, are furnished more ample space: increased, also, in the consideration that all joint meetings of the two branches of the Legislature must take place in the chamber of the lower house: here, too, the august but simple ceremony of inaugurating the first servant of the people is performed. The remainder of the Capitol is devoted to the accommodation of the various committees that originate in the two houses, and the other purposes which such an assembly would be likely to create a necessity for, a library, national paintings, &c. &c.

The exterior of the Capitol is decorated in the simplest manner that the order of its architecture admits, and partakes at once of republican simplicity, and that appearance of permanency that a government by the people should most assuredly possess. But in the calculation of simplicity, those who have had the power to direct the course of public expenditures, have not forgotten that they were the stewards of a ruling people, and that it became them to erect a building worthy their sovereigns.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Saturday, Nov. 10.—*William Tell*—and *The Day after the Wedding*.

Monday, Nov. 12.—*The Rencontre, or Love will find out the way*—and *The Magpie and the Maid*.

Tuesday, Nov. 13.—*Evadne*—and *Where shall I dine*.

Wednesday, Nov. 14.—*Love in a Village*—and *The Young Widow*.

Thursday, Nov. 15.—*Rob Roy Macgregor, or Auld Lang Syne*—and *The Village Lawyer*.

Since our last the number of visitors to this Theatre has increased in such a degree that we no longer doubt the season will be highly productive to the Manager. We are glad of this—it is no more than he deserves for the very spirited efforts he has made to procure for our play-going townsmen a constant fund of entertainment; and will satisfy our neighbours that we can appreciate and reward dramatic excellence, although it may not previously have been exhibited to them, and secured their commendations.

The apathy evinced towards the drama in this city, of late years, except when *Star* is produced a temporary excitement has long been matter of reproach; and now that we have a regular company, capable of furnishing infinitely greater gratification than any single star, however brilliant, can yield, we trust and believe that all foundation for this censure will be taken away, and boxes, pit and gallery continue to be as well filled as they were during the last week, and if possible, even better.

Before we notice the dramatic performances, we must take occasion to offer a remark concerning the Orchestre, with regard to which (we are ashamed of the omission,) we have hitherto been silent. For many years it was a subject of serious complaint among those who frequented the Theatre, that the effect of the best songs was completely destroyed by the miserable bungling of the then musicians, and we all remember how Miss Kelly, during her first engagement, was vexed and harassed, and sometimes entirely thrown out by the lamentable deficiency in this most necessary department of the company. To remedy evils of this description the most liberal offers were made, and the best musicians that could be obtained abroad brought over, to whom were added several gentlemen of distinguished talent belonging to our city. Among the former we would particularly notice Messrs. Braun, (the leader,) Willis and Bichlman; and among the latter, Professor Hansen, advantageously known as the leader of the St. Cecilia Society of this city, and an exquisite performer on the flute and violin. With talents such as these gentlemen possess, every thing, of course, within their particular department is of a character to please the most fastidious—our ears are no longer shocked with horrid discords—all is soft, sweet and harmonious, and the vocalists do not now wear the wrinkled brows they were wont to assume, but show by their smiles that every thing is perfectly to their liking. While, however, we express our satisfaction with the various members of the Orchestre, and the gratification we have derived from their more scientific performances, we would take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of introducing more frequently than has hitherto been done, some of the numerous popular airs which are familiar to every body. "There is in souls a sympathy with sounds," but not unless the meaning of those sounds can be comprehended, and we are sure a large portion of the audience, whose tastes are not sufficiently refined to relish the exquisite beauties of the Italian and German composers, would regard it as an especial favor if the Orchestre would occasionally perform something to which they have been accustomed, and can feel and understand. We hope this hint will be taken into consideration.

The *corps du ballet* must not be passed without a word of commendation. Miss Hawthorn, an interesting girl, dances very tastefully.—Miss Kerr is entitled to praise for the exertions she makes to please; and Mr. Kerr is a young man of considerable promise—his hornpipes are especially to our liking. These three, with the assistance of the Miss Hathwells, &c. enable the manager to get up *ballets* very respectably. We would not recommend too many of these—they are very apt to be tedious.

Much praise is due to Mr. Wemyss for his judicious management of the stage, particularly as respects his adherence to the time fixed for commencing the performance. Precisely at half past six the curtain rises, and no more time than is absolutely necessary is consumed between the acts, or between the play and farce. By this arrangement, instead of being delayed, as in former seasons, until eleven and sometimes twelve o'clock, it rarely happens that the performances last later than ten, although the variety of entertainments is greater than formerly. We can now visit the theatre—witness a five act tragedy—hear a song and a *concerto*, and see a *pas de trois* after the play, and remain to be amused with a farce, and after all get home just as the watchman is calling the hour of ten.—Now this is what we call comfortable—no breaking in upon regular hours

Virginius was repeated on Friday evening to an admiring house. There is no character in which we have seen Mr. Southwell to more advantage than in this. His appearance and manner are peculiarly adapted to the part; and if he would lay aside the ungraceful fashion of shaking his head, and dropping the under jaw, (faults which his own good taste must point out to him,) his personation of the Italian might bid defiance to criticism. Miss Emery as *Bianca*, again delighted all who witnessed her performance; and, in some scenes, was, if possible, more effective than upon the first representation of the piece. We are glad to perceive that this beautiful tragedy is generally admired by the public; we know of none which, in point of interest of plot, and (with the present cast) excellence of execution, surpasses it. It is announced for repetition on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of Mr. Norton. Those who have not seen it, as well as those who have not heard Mr. Norton's exquisite performances on the trumpet, will be richly rewarded for a visit to the theatre on that evening.

Master Mercer, of whose acting we have before made favourable mention, sung the beautiful ballad of *Home Sweet Home*, this evening in a style of superior excellence. His voice is rich and melodious, and he executes with the judgment of a veteran performer. His is truly a precocious genius.

Saturday, *William Tell* was performed second time this season. Mr. Southwell conceives the character of the Swiss Patriot very justly, but occasionally departed from the stern dignity which should form a leading feature of the part whenever there is necessity for its exercise. Master Mercer's *Albert* was an improved personation. Mr. Wemyss was very happy in Colonel Freelove, in the after piece.

The Rencontre, or Love will find out the way, was produced for the first time on Monday. It is amusing—full of puns, most of which are better than such things commonly are, and has one or two characters which can be made something of. Before it is repeated we hope the actors will be better drilled in their respective parts—they were very deficient this evening. Miss E. Jefferson in *Justine*, was expert, flippant, and far more pretty than a lady's maid ought to be in real life—to say nothing of the stage. In the *Magpie and the Maid*, Miss Warren played *Annette* in her usual interesting manner; and Mr. Mercer's *Henry* was a very gentlemanly performance.

Shiel's tragedy of *Evadne or the Statue*, was played for the first time in this city on Tuesday.—There are many beautiful passages in this piece, but upon the whole we think the poetry inferior to *Pizzio*. The characters, though not original, are well managed, and the plot is so contrived as to be very effective on the stage. *Ludovico* (a villain of the Iago cast) was well sustained by Mr. Southwell; Mr. Mercer in *Vicentio* (a lover) was respectable, and Miss Emery as *Evadne* was chaste and spirited. *Colonna* is as little suited to Mr. Chapman's abilities as *Richard or Hamlet*. It is a character of dignity and noble-mindedness, and is in utter conflict with Mr. C.'s voice and person.—If this gentleman wishes to succeed in Philadelphia, he must relinquish the lofty parts he has assumed, and come down to something for which he is better qualified. Should this piece be repeated, and from the plaudits it received, we suppose it will, we would suggest an alteration in that part of the cast—it will add much to the effect of the Tragedy to place Colonna in better hands. In the after piece Mr. Wemyss was excellent—his *Sponge* is a highly finished performance.

On Wednesday Mr. Horn, the vocalist, from Drury Lane, and Mrs. Knight, made their first appearance in the sterling opera of *Love in a Village*. *Young Meadows* is not a part in which an actor can show to much advantage, but the little Mr. Horn had to do was well done—his singing is very superior to any we have had on our stage for a long time, and was deservedly applauded. "Let us haste to Belsi Grove," which he very appropriately introduced, was admirable, and the duetts with Mrs. Knight, particularly "When thy bosom heaves the Sigh," were unexceptionable. Mrs. Knight's *Rosetta* was very pleasing—her singing needs no comment, it is too well known in Philadelphia to require any.

Mr. Horn and Mrs. Knight played together on Thursday, in the opera of *Rob Roy*. The part of *Frank Osbaldistone*, which Mr. Horn took, was rather ineffectively sustained. He seems to be too diffident of his own powers as an actor, and was entirely too mild and tame. His singing redeemed all the faults of his acting. Mrs. Knight as *Diana Vernon* had but little to say—her songs were all effective, especially the lively "Hurra for the Bonnets of Blue," which she repeated amidst loud applause. Mr. Southwell's *Rob Roy* was a very correct, and Miss Emery's *Helen* a very spirited performance. Both parts were better played than they commonly have been upon this stage. Mr. Jefferson's *Bailie Nicol Jarvie* was highly entertaining, but was not exactly to our taste—his imitation of the Scotch dialect was unsuccessful.

During the performance of Virginius, at the Baltimore theatre, on Monday evening, a snuff box and a silk handkerchief, filled with nuts, were thrown upon the stage. Mr. Cowell immediately announced, that the play would be suspended until the offender was "turned out" of the house. The brute was accordingly ejected, and the play was resumed.

Cooper played Damon in New York, on Saturday, in his very best style. Noah, who has never shown him much partiality, says that his Damon "was, from the first to the last scene, a fine display of physical and moral power," and adds, that "in London, Mr. Cooper will have the distinguishing merit of great originality. He is not like Young, a mere imitation of John Kemble; nor like Macready, a partial imitator of Kean. Nor does he like Kean and Macready rely for effect on any species of trick and quackery. He is the most unaffected and simple actor on the stage. He makes to himself an ideal of the character, and goes directly forward, in conformity to that ideal, without seeking to catch applause by the paltry artifices of the profession."

Comparative arrivals &c. at Quebec, up to the 31st of October:

	Vessels.	Tonage.	Settlers.
1826	684	176,927	10,713
1827	593	151,463	16,838

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Washington Literary Association will be held on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Vine and Fourth streets.

FRANCIS W. CLARKE, Secretary.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to become members are particularly invited to attend.

Lehigh, Beaver-Meadow, and SCHUYLKILL COAL,

OF a very superior quality for sale at the market price, during the winter, giving the quantity of 2240 lbs. to the ton. Apply to JOHN RICHARDS, No. 130, south 8th street.

N. B. A Portable Cart from Box Stove Grate, may be seen at the same place in operation, with the Lehigh and Schuylkill small coal burning to much advantage every day. J. R.

nov 3—3t*

KING

Nebuchadnezzar's Powder

To Shave the LADIES, without a Razor.

Prepared and Sold by Dr. Gebrard, the Ladies' Dentist.

A SUPPLY of this valuable POWDER, may be had with proper direction for its use, back of 56 and 58 Chesnut, entrance in Second street between 56 and 58. nov 17—3t*

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the morning of the 27th of October, JOHN BROWN, an indented apprentice, aged nine years and six months; had on when he went away a dark brown roundabout and pantaloons, a striped linsey vest. Who ever will apprehend said boy, shall receive the above reward but no charges, so as I can have him again.

All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy on my account, at their peril. THOMAS MOORE.

Upper Merion Township, Montgomery co. Pa. nov 17—if

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, No. 9, North 8th street, MATTHIAS PENNOCK, on the 9th inst. by occupation a shoemaker, about five feet seven inches high, down look, light complexion. Had on when he runaway dark Cassimere pantaloons, and blue cotton. The public are hereby cautioned not to trust the above named person on my account as I shall not pay any debts of his contracting. The above reward will be given but no charges paid. GEORGE RANKIN.

nov 17—if

THE FINE ARTS.

VIEWS OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 3.

We have seen with pleasure the first number of this work, and appeal confidently to our fellow citizens, whether artist or amateur, if there has been any work published in our city that has stronger claims upon public patronage. The first number has just been issued, and contains a view on the Schuylkill from the Old Water Works (showing the two Bridges, Shot Tower, &c.,) the Bank of Pennsylvania, Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Widows' House and Orphans' Asylum: each scene is accompanied with appropriate letter-press descriptions. The plates are executed in an exquisite manner, valuable as correct delineations, and for picturesque effect as for graphic accuracy and brilliancy in engraving, and are alike creditable as specimens of the rapid progress of the Fine Arts in this country. The work is published by Mr. C. G. Childs, who has spared no pains to render it in every respect worthy of a place in the drawing rooms of our citizens, and those who take a pride in the beautiful and classic edifices with which our city is adorned.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Carolinian, Hewes, 4, Charleston, mdze.
Brig Cio, Kirk, 9, Havana, mdze.
—— Maria, Lyle, 11, Havana, mdze.
Schr. George Washington, Townsend, 2, New York, mdze.
—— Hosea, Seull, 2, Albany, mdze.
—— Socrates, Ryder, 2, New York, mdze.
—— Betsy Franklin, Gibbs, 6, New Bedford, mdze.
—— Friendship, Field, 2, Folly Landing, mdze.
—— Eleanor, Morse, 6, Richmond, mdze.
—— Cordelia, Rickman, 9, Elizabeth City, lumber.
—— Perseverance, Ireon, 4, New York, mdze.
—— Star, White, 2, Folly Landing, mdze.
—— Elizabeth & Rebecca, Williams, 6, Richmond, coal.
—— Coasting Pilot, Townshend, 8, Richmond, coal.
Sloop Frankford, Wesles, 2, Indian River, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ship Halcyon, Patterson, Savannah.
Brigs Decatur, Campbell, Matanzas; Colombian, Rogan, La Guayra; Langdon Cheves, Baker, Charleston; Frances, Croft, Savannah; Cyane, King, St. Thomas; Shawmont, Cobb, Boston.
Schrs. Reindeer, Martin, Gulf of Mexico; Plymouth Rock, Lane, New Haven; Mary Ann, Johnson, New York; Esther & Sally, Bancroft, Alexandria; Eliza Williams, Somers, Baltimore; Amethyst, Bartlett, Portsmouth; Henry, Hanna, Portland; Josephine, Kennard, St. Johns, N. B.; Lovely Hope, Loring, Boston; Richmond, Hand, Richmond; Hamilton, Washington, (N. C.) Sally, Mathews, Boston.
Sloops Mary, Dart, Rhode Island; Boston Packet, Taylor, New York.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Sears, Mr. GEORGE H. BICKING, merchant, of this city, to Miss ELLEN H. daughter of the late Mr. John Laning, merchant of Owego, New York.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. P. F. Mayer, Mr. CHARLES H. DINGEE, of this city, to Miss LETORIA CLAVOC, of New York.

On the 15th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. THOMAS B. VANDEVER, to Miss MARY BARKER, both of this city.

On the 6th inst. in Reading, by the Rev. H. B. Muhlenburg, D. D. Mr. GEORGE W. OAKLEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of Mathias Richards, Esq. of that Borough.

On the 11th inst. by Dr. Thomas Dunn, JEREMIAH TOWNSEND, son of Captain Townsend, to Miss SARAH WECKERLY, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. WM. KNEASS, Engraver, to Miss JANE KRAMER, both of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hoover, Mr. A. ESTLECK, to Miss SARAH KIERNAN, all of this city.

On Fifth day, the 8th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Port Elizabeth, N. J. ANDREW THOMPSON, of Elizabethtown, Salem county, N. J. to ANN B. C. D. youngest daughter of John Elkinton, Esq. of the former place.

DIED,

On the 14th inst. suddenly, Mr. JOHN C. WARNER, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 9th inst. Miss ANN MONELL, aged 12 years.

On the 9th inst. NICHOLAS LE YOUNG, aged 13 years.

On the 8th inst. after a lingering illness, CHRISTIANA, wife of Francis Gracchon, aged 38 years.

On the 13th inst. after a long and severe illness, Mrs. FRANCES S. GUYGER, wife of Mr. Jas. Guyger.

On the 9th inst. at Brooklyn, L. I. Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON, aged 32 years, late of Philadelphia.

On the 4th inst. at Harrisburg, of a short illness, Mrs. ANNA, wife of the late Philip Stimmel, of this city.

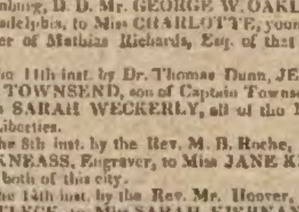
On the 6th inst. in Dover, Del. Mrs. ELIZABETH E. relict of the late Dr. James Sykes, of that place.

On the 3d inst. Miss SARAH A. DAVISON, aged 20 years:

"Oh! she was gentle, virtuous, and sincere!
Too pure a spirit for a dwelling here:
Angels in Heaven will hail her as their own,
And kindly lead her towards her Maker's throne."
B. H.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children	Total.
New-York,	42	42	84
Baltimore,	13	11	24



THE PRODIGIES OF NATURE.

THE exhibitions of the two learned Dogs, which were so numerously visited at the Palais Royal in Paris, and at the Royal Circus in London, is overflowing houses and with great applause, and for two months past at the New-York Museum, where about twelve thousand persons saw them and were highly gratified. They are now to be seen at the ARCADE, No. 73 West Avenue, 2d story, for one week longer; and in order to give persons who cannot attend in the evening an opportunity of witnessing them, they will be exhibited in the morning from 10 o'clock till 12, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 10 o'clock at night. The far-famed performance of these truly astonishing dogs, whose superior endowments have been the wonder and delight of numerous and distinguished parties, being a perfect nonpareil of their kind as for intellect; the dog Toby seems to understand and will answer questions in Geography, Astronomy, and Arithmetic, &c. &c.

He will tell the hour of the day accurately by any watch, tell the value and cause of any silver coin shown to him, and the dog shall be blind-folded; any person may draw a card from the pack, shuffle and spread it with the other cards upon the floor, face downwards, and this dog will select the card thus drawn or even thought of, &c.

Minette will leap through hoops, balloons, &c. and walk on his front feet while his hind feet are elevated.—In short all the various amusements of these matchless animals, their unparalled sagacity and pleasing performance, requiring more than language can express, they must be seen to be duly appreciated.

☞ The exhibition of the learned Dogs will close at the Arcade on the 24th inst.

The price of admission continues, as usual, 25 cents; children under ten years of age half-price. Nov. 17

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

A PERSON with a moderate cash capital, is desirous to form an equal partnership with a mechanic or manufacturer without capital. The business must be particularly stated by the applicant, and the profits to be severally pointed out to the subscriber, to be left for same, on the capital employed. Letters post paid, addressed to X. Y. Z. 34 Sansom street, will meet prompt attention. nov 17—3t*

THEATRE.

CHESNUT STREET.

MR NORTON'S SIXTH AND LAST NIGHT

THIS EVENING, Nov. 17,

Will be presented the Tragedy of

EVADNE;

OR, THE STATUE.

Ludovico, - - - - - - - - Mr. Southwell
Vicentio, - - - - - - - - Mr. Mercer
Evadne, - - - - - - - - Miss Emery

Between the Play and Farce, Mr. NORTON will perform a Concerto on the Trumpet.

To conclude with a Musical Comedy, called the

RENCONTRE;

Or, Love will find out the Way.

Performed at the Haymarket Theatre last season every night after its production, with all the original Music.

Baron de Bonscour, - - - - - Mr. Warren.
Colonel de Courcy, - - - - - Mr. Wemyss.
Major Moustache, - - - - - Mr. J. Gibbons.
Justine, - - - - - - - - Miss E. Jefferson.

On Monday Evening, Guy Mannering, and the new after-piece of Alton Heroes; between the Play and Farce, *The Highlander Burns Sang, in character, by Mrs. Knight*, for the Benefit of Mrs. *Knight*, and last appearance of Mr. Horn and Mrs. Knight, till their return from Baltimore, when the present engagement will be concluded. *Mr. Horn's* Benefit will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 5th.

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

BY JUDAH DOBSON,

NO. 108 CHESNUT STREET,

Early in the next week,

THE FORGET-ME-NOT,

FOR 1828;

Embellished with 13 beautiful Engravings, Six of which are COLOURED;

And consisting of upwards of 300 pages, 18mo.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION; The Wanderer's Dream, *Marian*; Introduction to an Album; The Moss Rose and Dragon Plant, *(coloured engravings;)* To one with the Flower "forget-me-not;" Annette Lavasne, by the Author of Tales for "Leisure Hours;" Remember Me; Virginius, after the death of his daughter, *J. R. P.* Is this a thee to be gloomy and sad, *Bryant*; Vanderdecken's Message Home, a German Legend; Wedded Love, a Fragment; Woman, *Sherlock*; The Last Tree of the Forest; The Poet's Song; Song, "Amid the West," &c. Anne Boleyn, from the French; Indian Sagacity; On the Privileges of the Female Sex; Kindred Hearts, Mrs. *Hemans*; The Sisters; Song, *L. E. L.* On French Cloths, *Marie Edgeworth*; Professor of Signs; The Hour of Eve, *J. R. P.* The Rivals; Night, *Shelley*; The Blind Boy; Invocation to Rain; The Mariner, Merry; Song, "The Sun is careering," &c. Imperfectibility, *Barlee*; The Living and the Dead, *Percival*; Miles Colvine; Lorenzo Citti, a Venetian Tale, *J. R. P.* Oliver Cromwell; An Adventure; Upon Emmeline's Miniature, *D. R. P.* The Hunting Alderman; Slumbers of a Beautiful Woman; Washington; Fire at Sea; Milton; Secret Love; Washington's Tomb, *(an engraving;)* Rise and Fall of Nations; Blondes; John Brown, of the House in the Moor; Female Beauty and Ornaments; Mrs. Wolstencroft and Miss Bond; To the Ivy, Mrs. *Hemans*; Fame *Joanna Baillie*; Jan Schalken's Three Wishes; The Water Lady, a Legend; Stanzas to a Beauty; Quebec, *(an engraving;)* Imitation of Servian Poetry; Josephine, the German Emigrant, by a Lady of Philadelphia; Sir G. Soudes; Female Education, *Sylvanus*; The Temple of Butterflies; Dean Swift; The Elm Tree at Kensington, *(an engraving;)* Tweed, by a Lady of Philadelphia; Agostino Pesari, the Somnambulist; The Magnolia and the Tulip, *(coloured engravings;)* On a Sailor's Funeral at Sea; The Bridal, *Sidney*; Song, "The Health this night must be my bed;" The Poor Scholar, *E. F.* Indian Medal, *(an engraving;)* The Midnight Murder; The Trusting Youth, *(an engraving;)* To Monadnock, *Wm. P. W. Wood*; Neatness and Taste; The Contrast; Song, by Mrs. *Opie*; Society and Solitude, Venus's Fly Trap and Night Blowing Cereus, *(coloured engravings;)* Reverses, a Tale of the Past Season; Lines to a Lady, *W.* Witches and other Night Fears; Changes; Ellen, a sketch from "Scenes and Thoughts," by *Washington Irving*; The grave, *W.*; Fair Mount Water Works, *(an engraving;)* The Neapolitan Post Office, by *Knickerbocker*; Tit for Tat; Song of the Flowers on the approach of Winter, *Selim*; A Dream of By-Past Time; The Choice; The Cat, original, *T. H. S.* Autumn; A Mother's Joys; Pseudo Falls, *(an engraving;)* The two Fountains; Sketch from Real Life, *Maria*. nov 17—if

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THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR,

FOR 1828.

EARLY in November will be published, by CAREY, LEA & CAREY, The Atlantic Souvenir, a Christmas and New-Year's Offering, for 1828.

The publishers, flattered by the general approbation of their two former annual publications, have exerted themselves to render the present still more worthy of patronage. The No. of pages has been increased—the No. of plates is increased from *ten* to *fourteen*, and all of them have been executed by the best artists, and it is confidently believed that they are superior to any thing of the kind executed in this country.

Among the contributors to this volume, the following authors may be mentioned: Irving, Paulding, Percival, author of Holmoke, Pickering, Mellen, Longfellow, author of Leisure Hours at Sea, M'Henry, Richard Penn Smith, Horwitz, *A. P. L. Furness*, Mrs. Sigourney, Jones, Clarke, *&c. &c.*

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. Presentation Plate.
2. *The Dull Lecture.* Engraved by Durand, from the original picture by Newton, in the possession of Philip Hone, Esq. of New York.
3. *The Valentine.* Engraved by Lumsden, from the original picture of Allston, in the possession of George Ticknor, Esq. of Boston.
4. *A Lake Scene.* Engraved by Ellis, from the original picture by Doughty, painted for R. Pickering, Esq.
5. *The Delaware Water Gap.* Engraved by Ellis, from a sketch by Doughty.
6. *The Barbarous Warrior*, from a sketch by Major Denham. Engraved by Kearney.
7. *Little Red Riding Hood*, from a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Engraved by Longacre.
8. *Newstead Abbey*, from a drawing by Sweet. Lithographed by Pendleton.
9. *Ann Page, Slender and Shallow.* Engraved by Durand, from the original picture by Leslie, in possession of Philip Hone, Esq. of New York.
10. *Moonlight*, an Italian scene. Engraved by Ellis, from the original picture by Allston, painted for R. Pickering, Esq.
11. *Catskill Falls.* Engraved by Ellis, from a sketch by Doughty.
12. *The Faithful Friend*, from a drawing by Bonheur. Engraved by Ellis.
13. *Jackso and Francis*, from a drawing by Beatty. Engraved by Kearney.
14. *Tecumseh.* Engraved by Maverick from a sketch by Wall. nov 3—if

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MISSES BARNARD'S

ACADEMY FOR LADIES,

Back of No. 1 Bread, and 17 Arch Street,

WILL be opened on Monday the 16th inst. where the various branches of an English education will be taught, comprising Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Composition, Drawing and Water Painting; together with a variety of fancy work, including Cotton, Rug, Tambour, Bead and the new style of Lace work. Lessons in any of the above branches, given separately if required.

Terms made known on application. nov 17—if

THE SECOND NUMBER

Of the Philadelphia

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

NOVEMBER, 1827.

CONTENTS.—The Personal and Literary Character of S. T. Coleridge. Delphi. On Panegyrical Orations. Woman's Love. On the Character of the Delaware Indians. The Dead Soldier. The Arts and Artists. The Evening Star. Mortality of Dress. The Dying Bible. Excursion to Lima. Stanzas. America and England. Haydn. Ode to the Deity, translated from the Russian of Derzavin. Home, imitated from the Italian of Guarini. Tasso. To a Star. Negro Proverbs. The French Comic Opera. La Chute Des Feuilles. The Cemetery of Pere la Chaise. The Miniature. Works of Genius. To Readers and Correspondents. Literary Intelligence.

Price $5 00 per annum. Subscription received by J. Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street. nov 17—3t*

Highly Interesting

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and *Persian Powder* have, from an extensive use for 8 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favourable effects, and where the most skilful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

INGENIOUS MENDICANT.

A beggar man apparently very old, and in great distress, with a child in his arms, came into a public house in the Bridlegate, England, and begged alms with great earnestness. A young man in the house at the time, suspecting he was an imposter, took hold of the child, when immediately the head came off, and discovered it to be made of plaster of paris. After shaking the old man a little, an old wig fell of, and discovered him to be a young man about thirty. He begged very hard to get off, without asking damages for the loss of his child and wig, and was turned out of the house.

A tutor of college, lecturing a young man on his irregular conduct, added with great pathos, "The report of your vices will bring your father's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave." "I beg your pardon, Sir, (replied the pupil) my father wears a wig."

CRANMER.

Among the early enemies of this great and good man, were Dr. Thornton, suffragan of Dover, and Dr. Barber, a civilian, who, though entertained in his family, entrusted with his secrets, and indebted to him for many favours, entered into a conspiracy against him. Their letters were discovered; Cranmer took them both into his study, telling them that he had been basely and falsely abused by some, in whom he had always reposed the greatest confidence, and desiring them to give him their advice, as to the conduct to be pursued towards them.—"Marry!" said Barber, "such villains and knaves deserve to be presently hanged, without further trial." "Hanging is too good for them," said Thornton, "and if there wasn't an executioner, I would be hangman myself!" "O Lord, and most merciful God!" exclaimed Cranmer, solemnly looking up to heaven, "whom may a man trust in these days? How truly is it said, 'Cursed be he that trusteth in man and maketh flesh his arm.'" Then, taking out the letters from his pocket, he asked, "Know you these letters my masters?" They fell on their knees, and humbly sued for forgiveness. "Well," replied the Archbishop, with mingled tenderness and dignity, "God make you both good men—I never deserved this at your hands—but ask forgiveness of God, against whom you have highly offended."

MINISTERS' ACCOUNT.

At a meeting of ministers, an aged servant of God represented the Judge as calling upon those who had been preachers of his word to render up their final account, and proceeded in this manner: 'To the first, 'What was your inducement to preach my word?' He replied, 'To receive a good living.' 'Stand by,' said the Judge, 'you have received your reward.' To the second, 'And what did you preach for?' 'To display my learning and eloquence, and gain popularity.' 'Stand by; you have received your reward.' To the third, 'And why did you preach?' He humbly replied, 'To make known unto men salvation by the cross, and win souls to thee.' 'Room, saints; room, angels,' said the Judge, 'let my faithful servant enter into the joy of his Lord.' The ministers retired from the meeting with searchings of hearts.

GENERAL HAMILTON.

During the life time of this distinguished statesman, and while on a journey to Albany, he chanced to put up for the night, at a tavern in one of the small villages on the Hudson river, where a mountebank had advertised a display of his ingenuity at slight of hand, slackwire, &c. on that evening. Induced by motives of curiosity, and a desire to while away the tedious hours of a winter's evening, the General took a front seat in the apartment allotted for the performance. His keen, piercing eye did not escape the observation of the Juggler, who, stepping up to him and handing him a silver dollar, politely requested him to hold it until he should call for it, adding that it might escape his fingers without his knowledge. The General, thinking some harmless trick was intended, and being desirous of humouring the joke, very readily accepted the dollar, and clenching it fast in his hand, waited in momentary expectation of some attempt being made to extricate it from his grasp without his privity. The Juggler, when he attempted to perform a new trick, would first cast an inquiring glance at the General, as much as to say, "now look out for the dollar!" when the former would immediately look into his hand, to convince himself that he was yet in possession of it. After the performance was ended, the mountebank requested his dollar of General H. who on returning it, observed that he could discover no trick in it. "I do, though," replied the mountebank. "You had not been three minutes in the room, when I perceived that if I did not do something to divert your attention, you would detect me in every trick I attempted; I therefore gave you the dollar to hold, and managed to have it absorb as much of your attention, that I got through the performance much better than I anticipated when you first fixed your eyes upon me." Gen. H. it is said, was highly amused with this *chef d'œuvre* of the Juggler, and pronounced it the best "trick" performed this evening.

LOVE.

A young lady telling an old gentleman that she was in love with his estate, "Take it, madam," says he, "and then you will possess two-thirds of me, for my mind you have already, and my whole being consists but of mind, body and estate." "Oh! then," rejoined the juvenile fair, "it would be very unreasonable to rob you of all three. Pray keep your body for yourself"

AGE AND PRUDENCE.

An old gentleman, who was paying his addresses to a young lady, one day said to her, "From our approaching union, my dear, I prognosticate unbounded happiness, your age and my prudence will be approved of by all the world." "That may be, sir," replied the lady, "but what will the world say to your age and my prudence?"

MUSICAL MONSTERS.

An organist of Stralsund has invented a new instrument, which produces such extraordinary sounds, that it attracts and charms the largest quadrupeds, on land, and Whales at sea. A merchant placed one of these instruments in one of his vessels bound on a White bear and Whaling Voyage, and his success by no means disappointed his sanguine expectations. Fourteen whales and twenty-four bears came up and offered their depositions in favour of the maritime organ, and subscribed to the glory of the musician who has taken such a stride in science.—*Journal of the Mediterranean.*

JOHNNY, THE LAIRD'S BRITHER.

The subject of the following anecdote was the only brother of Mr. Dempster of Dunoichen, Forfarshire, of which county he was representative for many successive Parliaments. Poor Johnny was what in common Scottish parlance is called a hazarel, viz. a natural fool, but in Johnny's muddled cranium there were some crevices stuffed with strange and indescribable observation, and during his lucid intervals, truly electrifying flashes of wit and satire beamed from his generally unirradiated upper story. The present anecdote affords an instance of a power of combination and invention almost unique in a reputed hazarel. At one of his brother's electioneering feasts happened to be a Mrs Geckie, the *gaucy gudewife* of an honest grocer in Cupar-Angus.—This worthy woman was blessed with a truly edifying gift of the gab, and indeed her sole pleasure in life appeared to consist in hearing and making others hear the accents of her melodious tongue. She was, as usual, spinning a yarn, which Johnny soon after words, "Nay dout it was a neverskill to say't, but that wife's clashes has neither beginnin' nor end." At last, being obliged to pause for lack of breath, Johnny relieved the guard, not less to her confusion than to the amusement of the company. "O! man, Geordy," says he addressing his brother, "I had an awsome dream last nicht." "Had ye, my man," said Mr. Dempster, clapping him kindly on the shoulder, "Whist ant o'dream was't, Johnny?" "O! Geordy d'ye ken, I dreamt I was dead." "Well, man, I gade awa to Heaven's yett, and who saw I there, think ye, sirs, who! but the archangel Gabriel, wi' a great muckle flaming sword in's hand. Gin I had been a leevin' body, and no a ghaist, I wad hae swarfeit at the very sight o' him. Ye needna doot but many mare beside me were cuiling to win in at the yett, but fegh! sirs, the fiery sword made an unco shackling o' them away to a place I'm laith to gie a name to. Aweel, quo' I to myself, he'll surely ken me; so up I gangs till him. Hat, Lord hae mercy on's a' what a grim-some face he put on!"—'Wha's dog are ye to spin' he. 'D'ye no ken me, Gabriel,' quo' I, 'that's unco queer too, for I *here you bravely*. I'm Johnny Dempster, the laird o' Dunoichen's brither.' 'Feint a hair are ye the better o' that,' quo' he; 'he's nae o' Satan's Parliamentees (*there he that Geordy*) and ye being ah till him, came ye come in here. Swith, awa wi' ye, ye ghaist as ye are, I'll mak ye shorter by the craig.'" Well I saw nothing for't but to creep into a corner, and may be, thinks I, I'll get in *heddlingwise*, when his back's turned. But, godesake, wha should come up among them but our gude friend Mrs. Geckie, ower there. Forrit she gade, hap, step, and lowp, and for what no, she was aye a wonderfu' woman, and her gudeman Saunders, there, is as spunkie a carle as ony in a' Angus. Gabriel takes a lang look at her, and at last, says he, 'This is no a place for the like o' ye, ma teddy.' Ye a' ken our freend's ableities in the way o' speaking; she began ane o' her lang stories til him, but I trow before she was half done, Gabriel cried out like a tormented creature, 'Gang in woman, I wadna be troubled wi' your internal clack for a' heaven itsell.'"

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* Dead. † Gate. ‡ Swooned. § Endeavouring. ‖ Scattering. ¶ Horrible. ** Neck.
Sheffield Courant.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XXXVIII.

Botanic Name } RANUNCULUS FICARIA.
English Name } *Golden Figwort.*
French Name } *Ficaire Commune.*

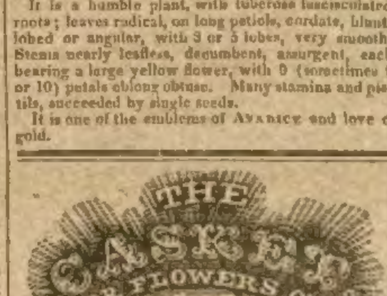
This plant was united to the Crowfoots or genus *Ranunculus* by Linnæus, yet it differs by having 3 leaves to the calix and 9 to the corolla, while the *Ranunculus* has 5 to each: many Botanists make therefore a peculiar genus of it, and call it *Scotinum ficaria* or *Ficaria verna*. It belongs however to the same natural tribe, the RANUNCULACEOUS and to *Polyandria* of Linæus.

It is a common weed in the fields of Europe; but has been introduced into the gardens for its large golden flowers, which double by cultivation. It is easily cultivated, is a perennial, and thrives every where. The blossoms are vernal and scentless.

The name of *Ficaria* alludes to the leaves being somewhat like those of the Fig-tree. It has been deemed a medical plant, and sometimes called Bastard or Yellow Liverwort; but it possesses no strong properties.

It is a humble plant, with tuberose fasciculated roots; leaves radical, on long petiols, cordate, blunt, lobed or angular, with 3 or 5 lobes, very smooth. Stems nearly leafless, decumbent, assurgent, each bearing a large yellow flower, with 9 (sometimes 8 or 10) petals oblong obtuse. Many stamina and pistils, succeeded by single seeds.

It is one of the emblems of AVARICE and love of gold.



The patronage that has already been extended to the Casket, has not only exceeded our most sanguine expectations, but, if we mistake not, is unprecedented in the annals of monthly literature—This success has induced us to intend to give the work a more attractive form for the ensuing year, as well in its literary departments, as in its dress—tions and typographical arrangements. A new font of type has been procured, upon which it is to be printed; the size and number of the pages will be considerably extended and enlarged; and paper superior to that now used, will be employed in its publication; meantime, that every department may exhibit a corresponding degree of improvement, arrangements have been entered into with artists for various decorations and ornaments. The usual number of copperplates will be found, and it is proposed to furnish each number with two wood engravings, instead of one, as now published. The wood engravings representing scenes, *as referring to incidents* familiar or interesting to most of our readers, will be accompanied by well written descriptions of events and exhibitions connected with the picture—each reflecting upon the other's interest and value.

It is our intention to render the Casket interesting to the various classes of readers to whom periodical literature generally addresses itself; we shall then feel called upon to search, with renewed attention and assiduity, for the most interesting contents of foreign magazines, while a proper inducement will be held out for native writers to contribute a portion of their labours to enrich our Casket.

These regulations can be effected without any sacrifice of that light reading, and general magazine of small paragraphs, that must enter into all literary works; inasmuch as the size of the work will be very considerably enhanced—its contents, therefore, may assume a more diversified form, and boast an increase of solid matter.

The price of the Casket will be $3 50 per annum, payable within three months after the receipt of the 1st number—but, if the subscription is paid in advance, $2 50 will be received as payment in full.

The arrangements that we have made for the publication of the Casket, warrant us in assuring its patrons, that it shall equal, in attraction, any work of the kind that has been published; while its price is scarcely half that of the most ordinary monthly publications.

The Patrons of the Casket, who intend to continue the work after the present year, will please to intimate their wishes by sending us the subscription in *advance*—the increasing expenses of the paper, printing, engravings, &c. render it absolutely necessary for us to be furnished with the means of meeting expenditures promptly.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia.

It may be well to state, that the "Casket for 1827," will form a distinct volume, at $2 50 per annum; and, on its completion, contain thirty-six splendid engravings, with nearly 500 pages of letter-press printing, constituting one of the *cheapest* publications in the United States. A few of the numbers can be supplied to future subscribers.

Those Editors who have already politely favoured us with a notice of the work, will enhance the obligation, and entitle themselves to another copy of it by giving this a few insertions.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the seventeenth day of September, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1827, Jesse Waterman, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

A plain, comprehensive, practical English Grammar, in two parts: compiled upon a plan entirely new: calculated to facilitate the study of this important branch of education, whereby a knowledge of the science may be obtained in much less time, and with less labor, than by the ordinary modes of teaching. Third edition, improved. To which is annexed a Key, containing a brief and plain mode of correcting False Syntax. By Jesse Waterman, an experienced teacher in Philadelphia.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
nov 10—4t *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the conviction of the persons who recently circulated, in this city and surrounding country, a hand bill (in some cases thereby giving my name in the distribution thereof) containing the notice of a surgical operation recently performed by me—with the view, as it clearly appears, of inducing the public to believe that it was accomplished by my procurement.

The above reward is offered because it is believed that persons who could be concerned in such tricks, would thereby be induced to betray the agent or instigator of this flagrant act of villany; which is but one of the unnumbered efforts of intrigue, falsehood and malice, directed at the reputation of the subscriber; not only by miserable dependants, but by well known and busy though silent opponents of higher condition.

GEO. M'CLELLAN, M. D.
Philadelphia, Nov. 10—2t

Important to Young Men!!
Wayne Beneficial Society

Incorporated by act of Assembly.

Initiation fee, 50 cents!

Benefits in moderate indisposition, per week, $3 00
" in actual confinement " 6 00

PERSONS desirous of becoming members of the above Institution, are informed that the electing committee, will attend to receive applications, on every Wednesday evening of the present month, from 7 to 9 o'clock at the house of D. Hote, sign of the Drover, Callowhill Street; and on every Saturday evening during the same time, at the house of Mrs. Rogers, 145 North 2d street, of the Canal, where every information will be given by

PHINEHAS DAVIS,
WM. F. CHASE,
WM. T. ROBINSON.
nov 10—tf

TEETH & STUMPS.

THE Teeth the advertiser furnishes are handsome and strong, keep their color, hold their pivots well—are the cheapest, nearest to human, and the best calculated for fixing in the mouth upon stumps, of any yet discovered.

Fixing teeth upon Stumps is the firmest way known, scarcely ever gives pain—never injures the adjoining teeth, and is the way nearest to nature.

Office No. 98 Crown street, near Vine and N. 4th sts.
B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. Persons in moderate circumstances need not be deterred from visiting the advertiser on that account.
Oct. 6—3m

Venetian Blind Manufactory.
HOOK & STOCKTON,
No. 125 Arch Street.

HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Venetian Blinds, of superb Manufacture, the most elegant colours and warranted to stand, which they offer as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. We continue to supply Upholsterers at the lowest wholesale prices. oct 13—3m

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COTILLION PARTY.

MR. LAING has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that his first Cotillion Party will be given on the second Saturday of November the 10th instant. Those who have already subscribed, are respectfully informed, that the tickets are now ready for delivery; and those who may wish to subscribe are particularly requested to call at the Washington Hall, south Third street, where a subscription book is opened for subscribers.

N. B. Mr. Laing, at the request of a number of gentlemen, intends to give a Quadrille Party as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, subscriptions for which will be received as above.
nov 3—3t

COTILLION PARTY.

A. BONNAFON'S first Cotillion Party will take place on Friday, the 16th inst. and continue every other Friday during the season, from 6 o'clock in the evening till 10.

The apartments have been put in splendid order and will be rented when unoccupied by A. B. for any entertainment. Every convenience for a full orchestre has been procured so as to make the room the most desirable of any in the city for Concerts.

Subscription to the Cotillion Parties $3.
No charge made to scholars for the whole season.
Tickets are now ready for delivery at the Hall.
No transient visitors admitted for the evening.
The room will be brilliantly lighted with gas; additional burners have been put to the chand liers, so as to represent various flowers.
F. Johnson and Hand are engaged. nov 10—3t

Benjamin M. Hollinshead,

HAS established a Retail Store, at No. 82 North 6th street between Market and Arch sts. where he has for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, amongst which are Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts; Ladies Habit Cloths, Hosiery of various description; Bombazetts, Worsted Bombazines, Swiss and Indian mull muslins, and handkerchiefs, Jaconet, Book and Cambric dotts, Irish linens, Table linen, domestic shirtings, sheetings, ginghams, &c. with a great variety of other goods, all purchased on the most favourable terms. nov 3—tf

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CHARCOAL.

ORDERS for Oak or Pine COAL, is at No. 46 Dock street, will be immediately supplied, in the city or country adjoining, by the subscriber, who brings in, and keeps on hand a good supply.

nov 3—tf THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.

DR. MEAD'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

A SAFE and effectual remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs constituting *Dyspepsia or Indigestion.*

This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duties he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulating in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. These Pills have been several years in the hands of the public, and the rapidly increasing sales, and numerous certificates in their favor, bear ample testimony to the efficacy of the remedy. They operate mildly though effectually, and require no unusual attention to diet, nor is there any danger to be apprehended from cold, as they are entirely free from mercury in any form whatever.

Sold in New York by C. & W. Hull, 145 Pearl street, who are sole agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by Smith & Pratsall, corner of Market and Third sts.; Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; Samuel P. Griffiths, Jr. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; H. Troth & Co. No. 232 Market street; in Baltimore, by Henry Price and William Butler, Market st. and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States. april 8—tf

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PARKER'S
Vegetable Renovating
PANACEA.

EQUAL TO SWAIM'S,
AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER!

May be had genuine of John Hart & Son, No. 18 S. Second street; Edward B. Garrigues, corner of Sixth and Market streets; Thomas Oliver, N. E. corner of Front and Catharine streets; F. Williamson, N. E. corner of Second and Almond streets; S. C. Sheppard, No. 107 South Ninth street, below Walnut; Wm. Rowland, S. W. corner of Fourth and Wood streets; Wm. Scattergood, corner of Second and Green streets; —— Garretson, Northwest corner of Race and Fifth streets.

CERTIFICATES, and Directions for use, accompany each Bottle—Price $2.

DR. BRANDRETH'S
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE following certificate from the Rev. Mr. Hall, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, is one of the many that have been received by the proprietor, and which he has permission to publish:

"I have used Dr. Brandreth's Pills in my family, and have found them a safe and efficacious medicine. I have also recommended them to my parishioners, and have been informed by them that they have derived benefit from their use. I am therefore willing to add my testimony to the many that have been given in favour of this valuable medicine.

WILLIAM HALL.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1827."

Sold by the proprietor, DR. B. BRANDRETH, No. 241 Broadway, New York, and by his agents, Dr. Thomas Brandreth, No. 2 Exchange Place, Jersey City; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Boston; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Philadelphia; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Baltimore; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Washington; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Richmond; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Charleston; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Savannah; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Augusta; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Mobile; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, New Orleans; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Natchez; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Cincinnati; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Pittsburgh; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Huntsville, Ala.; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Portland, Me.; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Albany; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Troy; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Utica; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Rochester; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Buffalo; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Canandaigua; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Geneva; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Auburn; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Ithaca; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Onondaga; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Oswego; Dr. Brandreth, No. 1 Exchange Place, Canada.

STUCKERT'S
DRUG STORE,

Where Medical advice will be given for a disease pertaining to the constitution. Also, for diseases of every description.

No. 33 N. FOURTH STREET,

Half way between Cherry and Race Streets, (east side

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFFECTS sickness or diseases of every kind, in children or grown persons, the panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all the ores arising from an impure state of the blood, morbid action in the system, constitutional syphilis, mercurial diseases, scrofula, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumors, pimples or eruptions on the face, rheumatism, tetter, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for creating an appetite; also for relaxations of the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per large bottle.

Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for foul stomach, headache, costiveness, and bilious habit.—Small box 6 cents; large 12½.

Stuckert's Ague and Fever Drops.—Small bottles 12½; large do. 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face, and whitening the skin.—Small papers 6 cents; large do. 12½.

Stuckert's Scorbutic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 6 cents, large do 12½.

Stuckert's Headache Powders for Head ache, Heartburn, and Acidity or Heartburn of the Stomach.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12½ cents per bottle.
oct 25—tf

To Country Merchants and Others.
JOHN BEMENT & CO.
No. 5, north Third Street

(Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Hoffman.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Customers of the late Mr. Samuel Hoffman, as well as the public in general, that they have now on hand, a large and general assortment of Tortoise shell, Tuck, Neck, and side Combs, 2,000, dozen imitation Tuck, do. various sizes. Also, Ivory, Coconut, Dressing, Bedding, Side, Neck, Lang, and Pocket Combs, of various sizes and qualities, which they offer for sale, at the above mentioned establishment—at wholesale only—for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the assortment.

All orders attended to with despatch.

N. B. Cash and the highest price given for Country and Spanish Horns. sept 22—3m

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NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, demised by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. ELISHA DAVID,
June 16—tf* Newcastle county, Del.

Mr. Plantou's Uncorruptible
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

APPROVED by the Medical Society and the Franklin Institute, are too well known to need eulogium. Experience has proved them to be far superior to any other kind of artificial teeth. He performs also, all operations relative to his profession at a reasonable charge.

DRAWING.—His wife continues to take Likenesses in oil and Miniature, and to teach the Ladies the art of Drawing, at South Fourth, corner of Prune street.
sept 29—3m*

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND COACH FURNITURE.

H. & J. A. HUBER, offer for Sale, at No. 46 North Third street, opposite Heiskell's Hotel, a large and general assortment of imported and American articles, used by Saddlers, Harness, and Coach Makers, at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances—consisting of all the varieties of plated, brass, tinned, japanned steel, iron, wood, woollen, cotton, and linen furniture, together with a constant supply of hog skins. June 23—tf

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HARDWARE STORE.

LESLEY & MEREDITH, No 241 Market, above 6th street, have just opened a complete Assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CONSISTING of Locks, Latches, and Hinges, of all kinds; Screws, Pulleys, Nails, Brass ware, Edge tools, Planes, Files, Andirons, shovel and tongs, spades and shovels, knives and forks razors, scissors, pen and pocket knives, spoons, hollow ware, &c. &c. &c. which they will sell, Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices. oct 27—6m.

BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb. 3—tf

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"Tales for Leisure Hours,"

COMPRISING twelve articles in a volume of 182 pages, neatly bound in boards, price 25 cents, or 75 cents extra binding, may be had of CAREY, LEA and CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth; JUDAH DOBSON, No. 108 Chesnut street and at this Office.

TO RENT.

A LARGE ROOM, in a central part of the city, near the Post Office, suitable for a Seminary or Mechanical business. Rent low. Enquire at this Office. oct 20—tf

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JOHN D. JEWELL,
House & Sign Painter, & Glazier,
No. 72, Chesnut St.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he still continues the business at the old stand, where all orders will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.

N. B. One or two apprentices wanted to the above business. Oct 27—4t

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PAINTING & GLAZING.

JAMES WILSON, of the late firm of Jewell & Wilson, House Painters and Glaziers, would respectfully inform his friends and those of the late firm, and the public in general, that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 31 Walnut Street, a few doors above Dock street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of those favours which have heretofore been so liberally extended towards him.
nov 3—3t

Mr. Milford's Anodyne Drops,

FOR the instantaneous cure of the Tooth-Ache, 50 cents. LOTION, for Scorbutic gums, and fastening loose Teeth, 50 cents. Powder, for the preservation of teeth, 25 cents. Sold at the N. W. corner of Locust and 6th sts. N. W. corner of Pine and 6th sts. and 220 South 2d street. sept 20—3t*

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. feb 4—1y

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THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city. Can always be had at No. 160, PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. march 10—6m

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PIANO FORTES,

MANUFACTURED, repaired, and tuned, in a satisfactory manner, (if not there will be no charge,) by CONRAD MEYERS,
No. 283, North Front Street.

Or a line addressed to him and left at this Office, or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. july 14

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by DAVID CLARK, No. 118 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,

DR. WATTS'

PSALMS AND HYMNS,

ARRANGED by Dr. RIPPON, with Dr. Rippon's Selection, in one volume, with two handsome engravings; printed on very fine paper, from New Stereotype Plates, and strongly bound at $1. per copy. To Booksellers and others who purchase in large quantities, a liberal discount will be [illegible] July 11, 1827—tf

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PULMEL,
A Specific Remedy to Cure and Prevent the
CONSUMPTION.

THIS valuable new remedy has lately been discovered by a gentleman of great Medical, Botanical and Chemical knowledge, in Philadelphia. It has been found effectual in curing the formidable disease, by removing gradually all the symptoms, and also in preventing the formation of the disease in those liable to it.

The PULMEL is a kind of artificial honey or preserve, formed by the chemical combinations of several powerful vegetable substances, acting on the lungs and the whole system; it contains neither mercury, arsenic, prussic-acid, nor any other poisonous substance. The sweet and taste is sweet, balsamic and pleasant; it may be used in any way, and even in large doses without injury; but the best way to take it is inwardly, is largely diluted in milk, chocolate, arrow-root, or lemon. A spoonful may be put in instead of sugar, either before or after boiling these articles, and from two to six ounces may be taken daily. The effects on the system will be a renewal of strength, healthy expectoration, absence of cough, the removal of hectic fever, and a healing of the affected lungs, after the vapour is inhaled.

To prevent the attack of the lungs in those predisposed, constant use must be made of it in milk or chocolate, like common sugar, morning and evening.

When the lungs are affected the PULMEL must be breathed or inhaled very often, in any convenient way, either by boiling a spoonful of it slowly under the nose of the patient, and spare mouth, or throwing it on coals and inhaling the smoke; or dissolving it in ether and breathing the vapour of the solution.

The carefull ether must be adhered to, while using the PULMEL, which is commonly prescribed to consumptive patients. No calomel nor poison must be taken at the same time; cold and exercise must be avoided; chalybeates, the milk diet, the lichen, exercise, (and blisters in some cases,) will be useful auxiliaries; bleeding and the digitalis may be prescribed sparingly when inflammation, plethora or hemoptysis appear; and sulphuric acid for the night sweats.

From 8 to 20 pounds of PULMEL will effect a radical cure, according to the state of the patient, and the stage of the disease; in the worst state the ulcers or tubercles will be healed by a cicatrization. Then a great majority of the cases will terminate happily, and at least 75 out of 100 patients can be saved; this is a consideration long sought for in vain.

The PULMEL sells for $2 the pound by the Agents appointed to retail it, and $1 50 by wholesale.—As the manufacture is tedious, orders for it must be sent beforehand to the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, and the demand will be supplied within one month. All that was made is already sold or engaged.
oct 6—tf

THE PULMEL,

IS now manufactured and to be had of the following named Druggists in the city of Philadelphia.

John Hart & Son, No. 18 south 2d street.
P. Williamson, N. E. corner 2d and Almond sts.
Thos. Oliver, N. E. corner Front and Catharine.
S. C. Sheppard, 120 south 6th st. below Walnut.
Edward B. Garrigues, N. W. corner 8th and Market streets.
Mr. Garretson, N. W. corner of 7th and Race sts.
Wm. Rowoudt, S. W. corner 4th and Wood sts.
Joseph Reubirt, N. E. corner 3d and Callowhill streets.
Wm. Scattergood, corner of 2d and Green streets, and
At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. nov 10—tf

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Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums of money of large and small amounts, to Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate, in the city and county of Philadelphia. Apply to
CHARLES P. LISLE,
At his Office No. 87 south Fifth street.
aug 11—tf

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTURER, No. 51 South Third st. below Chesnut street, where hats of any description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats; also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

An elegant assortment of short nap beaver hats; gentlemen that are in the habit of wearing short napt hats are invited to call and examine them.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. June 9—6m

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GEORGE W. FARR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,
No. 204 MARKET STREET,
Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London an elegant assortment of blue, black, olive, claret, brocade, green, brown, mixed, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres, Merits, Lewis, Buck & Fancy manufactures. Also, a variety of English black and blue Silk Vestings, Barratheas, plain and figured Marseilles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Toilenetts, Valencias, figured and plain Cravats, plain and ruffled linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, &c. Gloves, Stockings, English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical Students, Country Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

N. B. One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, on a liberal discount for cash. march 24—1y

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DANCING SCHOOL,

At the Masonic Hall, Chesnut Street.

A. BONNAFON most respectfully informs his friend and patrons, that his dancing school commenced on Monday, the 15th of October, and will continue during the season, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. for Young Ladies, at 4 for Young Gentlemen, and at 7 for Gentlemen. Cotillion Parties every other Friday during the season, to which scholars will have the privilege of attending without any extra charge. The Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge have very liberally contributed in connection with A. B. to make their apartments the most splendid and desirable of any in this city, either for assemblies, concerts, dinners, or any other entertainments, and for which the above apartments will be rented, when unoccupied by A. B. A subscription book for the Cotillion parties is now opened at the Hall, where application to A. B. can be made at any time.

F. Johnson and Hand are engaged for the Cotillion parties, and every other occasion during the season. The other three days of the week will be devoted for private tuition, and to such of those Seminaries as may think proper to patronize him. oct 20—tf

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SECOND CLASS OF THE
Grand Literature Lottery.

J. J. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *of Baltimore,* have the pleasure to announce the Second Class of this Lottery, authorized by the General Assembly of Maryland, for the promotion of science and literature. The number of tickets (only Ten Thousand) is considerably less than any lottery for many years, and gives to the Adventurer an increased chance for the Capital Prizes. The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday the 10th of December, and will be completed on that day under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

Highest Prizes,
10.000 DOLS. 5.000 DOLS. &C.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000 Dollars.
1	5,000	5,000 Dollars.
1	3,000	3,000 Dollars.
1	2,000	2,000 Dollars.
1	1,000	1,000 Dollars.
3	500	1,500 Dollars.
10	100	1,000 Dollars.
20	50	1,000 Dollars.
50	20	1,000 Dollars.
100	5	500 Dollars.
3000	4	12,000 Dollars.

3138 Prizes, amounting to 38,000 Dollars.

☞ *Only* 10,000, *Tickets in the Scheme!!*

The CASH for the whole of the prizes can be had, as usual at *Cohen's Office*, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, - - - $1 00 | Quarters, - - - - $1 25
Halves, - - - - - - 2 25 | Eighths, - - - - - 62

**Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. J. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore.*

☞ In the first class of the Literature Lottery, Drawn on the 17th ult. both the Great Capitals of 10,000 and 10,000 Dollars, besides no less than Fourteen of 3,000 and 1,000 Dollars, were all sold at COHEN'S Office, No. 114 Market street, where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Baltimore, Nov. 1,